THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

The Egyptian Gazette

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

No. 7,316] ALEXANDRIA, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1905. [EIGHT PAGES P.T. 1.

This Company's system of submarine telegraph cables is the most direct and quickest means of communication from Egypt to Europe, North and South America, East, South and West Africa, India, Australia, New Zealand, China and Japan.

To secure quick transmission, telegrams should be marked **Via Eastern.**

For latest average time to London, see daily bulletin in this paper.

STATIONS IN EGYPT: Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Port-Tewfik, Port-Said, Suakin. Head Office, London.

Peninsular and Oriental S. N. Company.

Berths can be definitely engaged as if the voyage were commencing at Port Said. Plans can be seen at the Offices of the Company's Agents.

The through Steamers for Marseilles and London are intended to leave Port Said after the arrival of the 11 a.m. train from Cairo, every Tuesday until 10th October and thereafter every Monday. A steam tender will meet the train to convey passengers to the ship.

CALEDONIA ... ... 26 Sept. | MALTA ... ... 10 Oct. | ARABIA ... ... 23 Oct.
VICTORIA ... ... 3 Oct. | HIMALAYA... ... 16 „ | INDIA ... ... 30 „

The Brindisi Express Steamers leave Port Said directly the Indian Mails arrive. Passengers can go on board the evening before. The Fare is £9 to Brindisi.

The combined Sea and special train fare has been reduced to £22.9.11 Port Said to London via Brindisi or via Marseilles.

After 10 October the express steamer usually reaches Brindisi on Wednesday afternoon, the special train starting at 8 p.m. and arriving in London at the very convenient hour of 4.56 p.m. on Friday.

For all further information apply to the Company's Agents,

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON (EGYPT) LTD. — CAIRO.
GEORGE BOYLE, Esq. — PORT-SAID.
MESSRS. HASELDEN & Co. — ALEXANDRIA.
F. G. DAVIDSON, Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company in Egypt — SUEZ. 31-12-905

Orient-Pacific Line of Royal Mail Steamers.

REDUCED SUMMER FARES FROM MAY TO OCTOBER INCLUSIVE.

OUTWARDS to AUSTRALIA.

R.M.S. Omrah will leave Suez about Oct. 6 | R.M.S. Orontes will leave Suez about Oct. 20

HOMEWARDS to NAPLES MARSEILLES, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, TILBURY

R.M.S. Orotava will leave Port Said about Oct. 19 | R.M.S. Orsova will leave Port Said about Oct. 31

Reduced Fares	Port-Said to Naples	1st Class. £ 11	2nd Class. £ 7	3rd Class. £ 4
Summer „	„ Marseilles	12.10	8.0	5
Fares „	„ Gibraltar	13.5	8.5	5
	„ Plymouth or Tilbury	14.15	9.5	6

Egyptian Government Officials allowed a rebate of 10% of the above fares.

Return tickets to longer period, but passengers parting full fare in one direction allowed abatement of 10 fare (book if return voyage to made within 4 months of arrival, or abatement of 20 p% if return voyage be made within 6 months of arrival.
Agents, Cairo — THOS. COOK & SON. Alexandria — K. J. MOSS & Co.—For all information apply
Wm. STAPLEDON & SONS, PORT-SAID & PORT-TEWFIK (SUEZ) 31-12-905

BIBBY LINE MAIL STEAMERS.

Special Reduced Rates During Summer Season.

OUTWARDS to COLOMBO, TUTICORIN, etc., and RANGOON. Departures from Suez.
S.S. Cheshire 5,774 tons, leaves about October 12.
S.S. Derbyshire 6,650 tons, leaves about October 26.
HOMEWARDS to MARSEILLES and LONDON. Departures from Port Said.
S.S. Warwickshire 7,566 tons leaves about October 9.
S.S. Staffordshire 6,076 tons, leaves about October 14.
FARES from Port Said to Marseilles £12.5.0. London £17.5.0. Colombo £22.10.0. Rangoon £27.12.0.
Agents—Cairo: THOS. COOK & SON. Suez & Port Said: Wm. STAPLEDON & SONS. 31-12-905

KHEDIVIAL MAIL LINE.

FAST BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMERS.

GREECE - TURKEY LINE.

Express steamers leave Alexandria every Wednesday at 4 p.m. for PIRÆUS, SMYRNA, MITYLENE, and CONSTANTINOPLE, in connection with Orient Express trains de luxe for Vienna, Paris, and London. PALESTINE - SYRIA LINE.

Fast steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 6 p.m., and Port Said every Sunday at 6 p.m., for JAFFA (for Jerusalem), CAIFFA (for Nazareth), BEYROUT (for Damascus), TRIPOLI, ALEXANDRETTA, MESSINA, continuing in alternate weeks to LARNACA and LIMASSOL (Cyprus). RED SEA LINE.

Steamers leave Suez fortnightly on Wednesday at 6 p.m. for JEDDAH, SUAKIN, MASSOWAH, HODEIDAH, and ADEN; and in the intervening weeks for PORT SUDAN and SUAKIM direct. Calls will be made at TOR (for Mount Sinai) as required.

N.B.—Deck chairs provided for the use of passengers, excellent cuisine and table wine free.

Steamer plans may be seen and passages booked at the Company's Agencies at Alexandria, Cairo, Port Said, and Suez, or at THOS. COOK & SON or other Tourist Agency. 31-12-904

The Moss S.S. Company, Ltd.

For LIVERPOOL calling at MALTA (Steerage. JAMES MOSS & Co., 31, James St., Liverpool, Managers.)

*Almeria	Tons 4,800	Menes	Tons 2,800	*Nitsoria	Tons 4,700	Ramses	Tons 2,800
*Bidston	„ 4,000	Memphis	„ 5,000	*Phœnicia	„ 3,200	Seti	„ 5,000
*Khephren	„ 4,000	*Meoris	„ 7,600	*Philae	„ 4,000	Tabor	„ 5,000
*Second class accommodation only, unless specially reserved.—Plans: Alexandria to Liverpool, 1st, £14 Single, £26 Return. 2nd, £9 Single, £17 Return.—To Malta, 1st, £6 Single, £9 Return. 2nd, £4 Single, £6 Return.—Return tickets available for six months. S.S. Ramesses now on berth, will sail as or about Thursday, October 19 to be followed by S.S. Memphitah. Through freight rates on application, also to Lancashire inland towns, Boston, New York and other U.S.A. towns, obtained on application. Cargo taken by special agreement only.
Passenger Tickets also issued inclusive of Railway fare through to and from Cairo. Particulars on application to E. J. MOSS & Co., Alexandria, Agents. 30-12-905

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1836. Capital £1,000,000. Reserve Fund £650,000.

THE IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE united with THE ALLIANCE ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.
1, Old Broad Street, LONDON.—Established 1805.—Total Funds exceed £10,000,000.
31-12-905. Policies issued at SUEZ by O. BEYTS & Co., Agents.

Telephone Company of Egypt, Limited

CAIRO-ALEXANDRIA TELEPHONE.—Rates as follows:—P.T. 5 for each 3 minutes, or fraction of 3 minutes; P.T. 10 for over 3 up to 9 minutes communication.
PUBLIC CALL-OFFICES:—Cairo, Central Office, Opera Square, and New Bar; Helouan, Central Office, Maison Fourri; Alexandria, St Mark's Buildings, Keyzelis, Bar, L. Castelli & Co.; Ramleh, Central Office, San Stefano Casino. 30-6-905

P. HENDERSON & CO's LINE.

Steamers leave SUEZ and PORT SAID fortnightly for LONDON or LIVERPOOL direct.
(Electric Light.) SALOON (*Amidships*) FARE £19. (Latest improvements.)

S.S. MARTABAN 7100 Tons will leave PORT SAID about Oct. 13 for Liverpool.
„ AMARAPOORA 6600 „ „ „ „ 27 for London.
„ RANGOON 6000 „ „ „ „ Nov. 10 for Liverpool.

Due in LONDON or LIVERPOOL 12 days thereafter.
Apply WORMS & Co., Port Said and Suez. THOS. COOK & SON, (EGYPT) LD., CAIRO; G. J. GRACE & CO., ALEXANDRIA.

THOS. COOK & SON,

(EGYPT), LIMITED. HEAD OFFICE—LUDGATE CIRCUS—LONDON.
CHIEF EGYPTIAN OFFICE—CAIRO, near SHEPHEARD'S HOTEL.
Alexandria, Port-Said, Suez, Luxor, Assuan, Halfa & Khartum.

GENERAL RAILWAY AND STEAMSHIP AGENTS. BANKERS.
BAGGAGE AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

Officially appointed & Sole Agents in Cairo to the P. & O. S. N. Co.

Large and Splendidly appointed steamers belonging to the Company leave Cairo thrice weekly between November and March for Luxor, Assuan and Halfa, in connection with Trains de Luxe to Khartum.—Moderate Fares.

Specially Reduced Rates for residents in Egypt by Tourist Services during November and December. First sailing November 3rd.

WEEKLY FREIGHT SERVICE FROM CAIRO TO ASSUAN AND HALFA.

Cook's Interpreters in uniform are present at the principal Railway stations and Landing-places in Europe to assist passengers holding their travelling tickets.

Special Steamers and Dahabeahs for private parties.

Special arrangements for tour in PALESTINE, SYRIA and the DESERT, Lowest Rates. Best Camp equipment in the Country.

British India S. N. Company,

MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAM SHIPS.
SAILING FROM SUEZ, LONDON and CALCUTTA LINE.

Calling at ADEN, COCANDA and MADRAS Outward, and MADRAS (Direct and Passenger, optional) Homeward. Fortnightly Service in connection with the Co's Indian Mail Lines and monthly with the East African Mail Line between ADEN, MOMBASA, and ZANZIBAR.

OUTWARD.—S.S. *Golconda* October 18 | HOMEWARD.—S.S. *Manora* ... October 14

Queensland Line of Steamers between London and Brisbane.

Calling at Colombo, Batavia, Cooktown, Townsville, and Rockhampton.
The S.S. ... will sail from London about ...
First Class Fares from Suez to: Aden ... £21. 5 | Colombo ... £31. 5 | Calcutta ... £37. 5 | Marseilles £16.15
Bombay ... £28.10 | Madras ... £32.15 | Cocanada ... £33.15 | London ... £19. 0
From Port-Said 22 less Rotterdam, and 25 more Colombo, Suez, two thirds of 1st Class Fares.
Agents at PORT SAID, for the London, Calcutta and Persian Gulf Lines, Messrs. Worms & Co.
Agents at PORT SAID, for the London and Queensland Line, Messrs. Wills & Co., Limited.
Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son and the Anglo-American Hotel & Navigation Company, CAIRO & ALEXANDRIA.
For further particulars, Freight and Passage apply to G. BEYTS & Co. Agents, Suez. 31-12-905

ANCHOR LINE, LIMITED.

(HENDERSON BROTHERS,) LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW.

Booking Passengers and Cargo through to Ports in India, Europe & America
First class passengers steamers. Sailing fortnightly from Suez.

For MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL S.S. "Arabia" Oct. 26 | For CALCUTTA S.S. "Asia" October 18
For LONDON S.S. "Dalmatia" Oct. 5 | For BOMBAY S.S. "Circassia" October 19
Saloon Fares: from Port-Said, to Gibraltar £9; Marseilles £9; Liverpool (all rail route) £15; London (all sea route) £13
London via Marseilles £15.5.0. Passengers embarked at Alexandria and other ports on payment of £2 extra. 10 per cent reduction for officers of Army of Occupation and Government employés. Through tickets issued to New York (via Glasgow). Fares as applicable.
Agents in Cairo, Messrs. Thos. Cook & Son. Port-Said, Messrs. Cory Brothers & Co., Ltd.
For further particulars of Freight or Passage apply to G. BEYTS & Co., Suez. 31-12-905

Deutsche Levante-Linie.

Mail and Passenger Steamships. Regular three-weekly Service from HAMBURG, via ANTWERP & MARSEILLES to ALEXANDRIA and vice-versa, forwarding goods from all chief German Railway Stations on direct Bill of Lading to ALEXANDRIA and all chief ports of Egypt, Syria, etc., at favourable through rates of DEUTSCHEN VERKEHRS (traffic).

EXPECTED AT ALEXANDRIA.

S.S. *Nazos* now in port discharging will sail for Beyrouth.
S.S. *Andros* now in port discharging will sail for Hamburg on or about the 10th inst.
For tariff and particulars apply to ADOLPHE STROSS, Alexandria. *Agent.* — 15-8-905

Deutsche Ost-Afrika Linie.

GERMAN EAST-AFRICAN LINE. — REGULAR MAIL-SERVICE FROM PORT-SAID
OUTWARDS. To ADEN, ZANZIBAR, DURBAN, CAPETOWN and intermediate Ports.
HOMEWARDS. To NAPLES, GENOA, MARSEILLES, LISBON, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG.
Splendid Accommodation for passengers of all classes.—First-class steamers, fitted with all recent improvements. Stewardesses and doctor carried.—Low passage rates.
For all particulars, apply to FIX & DAVID, CAIRO, Sharia Mansour Pasha

NEW KHEDIVIAL HOTEL, ALEXANDRIA.

First-class Hotel. Situated in Rosetta Avenue, the finest quarter in the Town. Two minutes from Railway Station. Close to Consulates and the Opera House. Lift. Electric Light Throughout. Perfect Sanitary Arrangements. Management Swiss. Reception, Reading, and Music Rooms. Bar and Smoking Room. LUCIEN CHAMOUDARAU, Proprietor.
FINE TERRACE ON THE AVENUE. — SPLENDID GARDEN. — OMNIBUS MEET ALL TRAINS AND STEAMERS. 30-10

PORT SAID.—SAVOY HOTEL.

NEW FIRST-CLASS HOTEL, OVERLOOKING THE HARBOUR & OPPOSITE CUSTOM-HOUSE
Open all the year round. — Well-appointed Bar.
MODERATE CHARGES. SPECIAL TERMS FOR RESIDENTS 1190A2-5

HOTEL BRISTOL. CAIRO.

Full South, Electric Light, opposite Esbekieh Gardens, Large Verandahs, Moderate Charges,
CHAS. BAUER, Proprietor.
This Hotel is beautifully fitted up and is in he most central part of Cairo. Terms for pension are at the rate of ten shillings a day. Special terms for officers of Army of Occupation. 26,SEP-31-10 5

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OF LONDON.
Established 1821.
CAPITAL PAID UP AND INVESTED ONE MILLION STERLING.
Annual Income . . . . . £895,000.
Total Funds . . . . . £5,900,000.
Agents for Egypt and the Sudan - HEWAT & Co., Alexandria.
24328—17-6-905

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION.

372 Established 1720. — *Agents:* BANK OF EGYPT, Limited; 1491C

NORTHERN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE Coy

The undersigned agents are authorised to issue policies on behalf of the above Company at moderate rates
BY ORDER: OTTOMAN BANK. Alexandria: OTTO FRERKING. Cairo: GEORG. MEININGER Sons. 31129-4

Sun Insurance Office,

LONDON.—Founded 1710.—Total sum insured in 1902 £487,600,000.
Agents: LEON HELLER, Cairo, and BEHREND & Co., Alexandria. 16-1-906

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED A. D. 1720.
Chief Office: ROYAL EXCHANGE, LONDON, E.C.
FUNDS IN HAND EXCEED ... £4,800,000 | CLAIMS PAID ... £40,000,000
FIRE | MARINE
ALEXANDRIA ... ANGLO-EGYPTIAN BANK | ALEXANDRIA ... Mr. J. B. CAFFARI
CAIRO ... Mr. J. D. CAFFARI. | SUEZ ... Mr. GEO. MEININGER. 31201-9166

INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING AND RESTAURANT CARS COMPANY.

Restaurant Car runs every day between Cairo & Alexandria & vice-versa.
Depart.—Cairo ... 8.30 p.m.
„ Alexandria ... 8.30 p.m.
By the 10.15 p.m. train between Cairo and Alexandria and Ismailia between a sleeping car is attached every night, Supplement 20 P.T.

Daily Restaurant Car Service between Cairo, Ismailia, Port Said & vice-versa.

Depart.—Cairo	11 a.m. & 8.15 p.m.	Depart.—Port Said	11.35 a.m. & 8.30 p.m.
Arrive „ Ismailia	2.30 p.m. & 9.30 p.m.	Arrive „ Ismailia	1.30 p.m. & 8.15 p.m.
Depart.—Ismailia	2.45 p.m. & 9.45 p.m.	Depart.—Ismailia	1.50 p.m. & 8.17 p.m.
Arrive „ Port Said	6.05 p.m. & 11.10 p.m.	Arrive „ Cairo	6.0 p.m. & 11.30 p.m.

Restaurant and Sleeping Cars on Luxor trains:
A Restaurant car and a sleeping car are attached to the 8 p.m. train from Cairo every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday and to the 8.30 p.m. train from Luxor every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.
Luxury and Sleeping Car tickets can be obtained at all principal stations, or days ahead at the office of the International Sleeping and Restaurant Car Company, 1st class Cairo, Egypt. P.T. 2½. Sleeping car accommodation P.T. 12½. 19-1-905

The Cigarettes Manufactured by
The Cleopatra Cigarette Co.
G. NUNGOVICH

are on sale at the Company's establishment in Grand Continental Hotel, Cairo, and at Walker & Molmenti's, Alexandria.
Purveyors to H. H. the KHEDIVE.
PATRONISED by the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT and the ARCHDUKES Otto and all the High Lots of Egypt. 15-8-905

NILE COLD STORAGE

COMPANY, LIMITED.

PURVEYORS OF THE FINEST COLONIAL
MEAT, GAME, POULTRY, BUTTER, FISH, etc., etc.

The Company have opened a shop in the NEW MARKET CAIRO, Nos. 39 & 40, where the goods imported by them can be inspected and purchased

Telephone No. 1,209. 6894-1y

Anglo-American Nile Steamer & Hotel Coy.

Weekly departure during Winter Season by the
Luxurious First Class Tourist Steamers VICTORIA, PURITAN & MAYFLOWER;
Regular weekly Departures to the SECOND CATARACT by the S.S. INDIANA.
THROUGH BOOKINGS TO KHARTOUM, GONDOKORO AND THENCE WITH MILWS
Steamers and Dahabeahs for private charter. Steam Tugs and Boats Launches for hire.
FREIGHT SERVICE BY STEAM BARGES BETWEEN CAIRO AND ALEXANDRIA;
Working in conjunction and under special arrangement with the
"Upper Egypt Hotels Company."
For details and illustrated programmes apply to "THE ANGLO-AMERICAN NILE STEAMER and HOTEL COMPANY."

OFFICES IN CAIRO: Sharia Boulac, "Grand Continental Hotel Buildings." 31-3-06

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

Regular Service from ALEXANDRIA (Passenger and Freight) to NAPLES-MARSEILLES.

SCHLESWIG will leave ALEXANDRIA, at 4 p.m. October 11 & 25. Nov. 8 & 22, etc.

The following steamers are intended to leave PORT-SAID:

HOMEWARD: for Bremen Hamburg via Naples, Genoa, (Gibraltar), Southampton, Antwerp.

Prussen	8304 Tons	about 7 Oct.	Bayern	8664 Tons	about 3 Nov.
Roon	8663 „	„ 21 „	Zieten	8641 „	„ 17 „
Seydlitz	7942 „	„ 28 „	Kurierhe	8667 „	„ 17 „

OUTWARD: for CHINA and JAPAN via SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE.

Bayern	8664 Tons	about 3 Nov.	Scharnhorst	8131 Tons	about 30 Oct.
Zieten	8641 „	„ 17 „	Grosser Kurfurst	10132 „	„ 13 Nov.
Kurierhe	8667 „	„ 17 „	Seydlitz	7942 „	„ 17 Dec.

For AUSTRALIA via SUEZ, ADEN, COLOMBO.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO THE AGENTS OF THE NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD at Cairo, Alexandria, Port-Said and Suez.
OTTO STERLING, Agent in Cairo, Opera Square.
C. E. SCHOELLER, Agent in Alexandria, Cleopatra Lane.
Messrs. THOS. COOK & SON (EGYPT) Ltd., and CARL STAUDE'S REISEBUREAUX are authorised to sell tickets in CAIRO and ALEXANDRIA. 31-3-906

Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation

Alexandria-Brindisi-Venice-Trieste.

Weekly Express Mail Service. Steamers leave Alexandria every Saturday at 4 p.m. arrive at Brindisi, Tuesday a.m. in time for express to Paris, London, Naples, Rome. Arrival Trieste Wednesday noon connecting with Vienna Express (Trieste-Ostende through carriage) and expresses to Italy and Germany.

Sept. 30 4 p.m. S.S. Cleopatra Capt. Ivalich | October 21 4 p.m. S.S. Cleopatra Capt. Ivalich
October 7 „ „ Habsburg „ Klausberger | „ 28 „ „ Habsburg „ Klausberger
„ 14 „ „ Sembramis „ Martinolich | Nov. 4 „ „ Sembramis „ Martinolich

Fortnightly Service: Alexandria-Brindisi & Trieste.

Steamers leave Alexandria on or about 11 and 25 October.

(Departures from Suez) To Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobé about October 5 and Nov. 4. To Aden and Bombay monthly service about October 9 and November 9. To Aden, Karachi, Bombay, Colombo, Madras, Rangoon and Calcutta about October 20.

East-African Line.

To Aden, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, Durban, about October 4 and November 3.

Syrian-Cyprus-Caramanian Line.

Steamers leave Alexandria on or about October 6.

For information apply to the Agents, Alexandria, Port Said and Suez, Thos. Cook & Son, Ld., LEON HELLER, Cairo Agent, 4, Sharia Maghraby, (Telephone 192), Cairo; F. TESSIORY, Helouan.

Special passage rates granted to Egyptian Government officials, members of the Army of Occupation and their families. 31-12-905

THE PAPAYANNI LINE.

(The Ellerman Lines, Ltd.)

Frequent Sailings from ALEXANDRIA to LIVERPOOL, also Regular Services from LIVERPOOL to ALEXANDRIA and to ALGERIA, MALTA, LEVANT, BLACK SEA, and other Mediterranean ports.
Excellent Passenger Accommodation. Stewardess carried. Liberal table and Moderate Fares for single and return tickets.

The S.S. Austrian now in port will leave for Liverpool on or about the 10th instant and will be followed by the S.S. City of St. Enoch.

CARGO taken by special agreement only. Through Freights quoted for the UNITED STATES INLAND TOWNS in GREAT BRITAIN.

For passage or freight apply to the Agents, BARKER & Co., Alexandria. 17-10-905

ELLERMAN LINES, LIMITED.

CITY LINE. | CITY & HALL LINES.
MALTA, LONDON, COLOMBO & CALCUTTA. | MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, BOMBAY & KARACHI.

The undermentioned First Class Passenger Steamers will be dispatched from Port Said on or about the following dates for ports
Malta and London ... S.S. CITY OF YORK ... October 17 | Marseilles & Liverpool ... „
„ Colombo & Calcutta ... „ ... „ | Bombay ... „
SALOON FARES:—Port Said to Malta £6.15.0, Marseilles, £8.5.0, London or Liverpool £13.15.0, Colombo, Calcutta, Bombay or Karachi £26.5.0. Special rates for steamers not carrying Doctor or Stewardess. For further particulars apply to
CORY BROS. & Co., Ltd., Agents for CITY LINE, Port Said: W. STAPLEDON & SON, Agents for HALL LINE, Port Said: or COOK & SON (EGYPT), Ltd., Cairo. 23788-23-5-905

The Ellerman Lines Limited.

(Included Westcott & Laurance Line.)

Regular sailings from Liverpool, Glasgow, Antwerp and London to Alexandria. Frequent sailings from Alexandria to Liverpool and London. Through freight rates to Inland towns in Great Britain also to the U.S.A.

Ellerman S.S. *Aeon* due from Liverpool about Oct. 12
Westcott „ *Joshua Nicholson* „ „ Antwerp, London & Malta „ Oct. 18

The Ellerman S.S. *City of Cambridge*, now on the berth for Liverpool, will sail for that port in a few days. Fare £14 single. £25 return.
22176-30-9-905 M. E. TAMVACO, *Alexandria Agent.*

Navigation Générale Italienne.

Societes Reunies Florio-Rubattino. - Services Postaux. - Departs de Septembre.

Les JEUDIS 5, 12, 19, et 26 à 3 p.m. pour Messine, Naples, Livourne et Gênes.
Les DIMANCHES 1 et 15 à 3 p.m. pour Brindisi, Bari, Ancône et Venise.
Les MERCREDIS 4 et 18 à 10 h. a.m. pour les escales de la Syrie et Larnaques.
Le LUNDI 16 à 4 h. p.m. pour Port-Said, Suez et Massawah.
Le SAMEDI 7 et DIMANCHE 22 à 5 h. p.m. pour Port-Said. 31-12-905

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.

CAPITAL: L. 2,500,000. RESERVE (ENVIRON): L. 863,000.
Governor: Sir EDWIN PALMER, K.C.B., K.C.M.G.
Bilan Social au Caire, Succursale à Alexandrie, Agences à Assiout, Assouan, Berbis, Port-Said, Chibin el Kom, Damanhour, Fayoum, Khartoum, Kéneh, Mansourah, Minieh, Port-Said, Suakim, Soliag, Tantah, Zagazig, Mehallah Kébir et Zifteh.
Le National Bank of Egypt reçoit des dépôts à termes fixes, fait des avances et ouvre des comptes courants sur de bonnes signatures de Banques.
Le Bureau de Change de Paiement et de la vente d'effets sur l'Etranger, de Passages aux Indes etc. 15-8-905

ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE COMPANY, LTD.

(SOCIÉTÉ DES ENTREPÔTS D'ALEXANDRIE)

Bonded Warehouses
IN ALEXANDRIA, CAIRO, PORT SAID, AND SUEZ.
Special Departments for clearing and forwarding and for a frequent and postal Express Service.
Goods delivered landed clear for customs of charges. 1-1-906

INSURANCE.

LIFE The Edinburgh Life Assurance Company.
MARINE Union Insurance Society of Canton (Limited).
FIDELITY National Guarantee & Suretyship Association (Limited).
Risks accepted at Tariff rates. — Claims liberally and promptly settled.
Agents for Egypt: HEWAT & Co., Alexandria.

Royal Insurance Coy

FIRE AND LIFE.

Largest Fire Office in the World.

HASELDEN & CO., *Agents*, Alexandria.
R. VITERBO & Co., *Agents*, Cairo.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 1782);
HASELDEN & CO., *Agents*, Alexandria.
FRED. OTT & CO., *Sub-Agents*, Cairo
31-3-906

GWYNNES, LIMITED.

(J. & H. GWYNNE, LTD., & GWYNNE & Co., UNITED.)

Telegrams—GWYNNE, LONDON. Codes—A B C, 4th and 5th Editions, A1. MORING & NEAL'S. Telephone—444 BANK.

Trade Mark—"INVINCIBLE."

MANUFACTURERS OF THE LARGEST AND MOST EFFICIENT

Centrifugal Pumping Machinery

in the world, suitable for all purposes, including

RECLAMATION, DRAINAGE, IRRIGATION, SEWAGE WORKS, GRAVING & FLOATING DOCKS, MINES, & ALL MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.

These Pumps can be driven by Steam, Gas, Oil, Water, Electricity, or other power, for Lifts of from 1 ft. to 600ft., and from 6 to 800,000 Gallons a Minute. Makers of the Max Pumps.

Results Guaranteed. Over 50 Years' Practical Experience.

All kinds of Pumping and Irrigation Machinery specially designed to meet Egyptian requirements.

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Works—
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23463-11-12-906

THE ARTESIAN BORING AND PROSPECTING COMPANY.

(SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME)

CAIRO, 28, SHARIA-EL-MANAKH,

(OPPOSITE IMPERIAL OTTOMAN BANK).

I.—Installation of complete Water supplies for drinking, agricultural, and industrial purposes by means of artesian wells.

II.—Deep borings for prospecting purposes in all conditions of soil by means of the "Express Boring System." 24,437-12-1-906

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Paid up " £ 500,000
Reserve Fund ... ... £ 500,000

The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Limited, undertakes every description of banking business on the most favourable conditions.

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Fixed deposits for one year certain received at 3 per cent. per annum. Deposits at interest for shorter periods are also received at rates to be agreed upon.

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OPENS 1st NOVEMBER, 1905.

One of the finest and most up-to-date Hotels in the Metropolis. Situated in Sharia Soliman Pasha, the very centre of the healthiest and most fashionable quarter. Stands in its own grounds with garden and lawn tennis grounds at back. Over 250 rooms and 5 saloons. Magnificent salle à manger. Handsome covered promenade verandah, 80 yards long. Highest class cuisine, electric light throughout, and lifts.

English comforts. Rooms and apartments at prices to suit every one.

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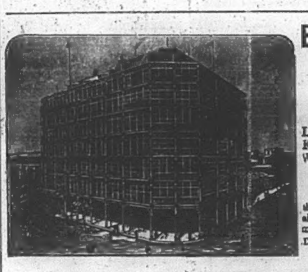

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First Class Hotel.
Modern in all respects.
Fire-proof, Drained to the Sea
Lifts, Electric Light, English and French Billiards, Fresh and Sal Water Baths.

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Special terms to Cairo Residents and their families desirous of enjoying the sea air and sea bathing during the summer months.

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Re-opens on the 15th of October.

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HOTEL-CASINO SAN STEFANO.

IS NOW OPEN.

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SAVOY HOTEL, LUXOR (Upper Egypt).

NEW FIRST CLASS HOTEL WITH EVERY MODERN COMFORT.

SPLENDID SITUATION on the Bank of the Nile, on the road to Karnak and within easy reach of Thebes Magnificent Views, Beautiful Surroundings, Gardens, Spacious Terrace overlooking the River, Billiard-Room, Smoking-Room, Reading-Room, Electric Light throughout.

Restaurant open to Non-Residents. - Moderate Charges.
Omnibus and Porter meet all Trains and Steamers.
OPENING IN NOVEMBER.
G. & M. RUNCKEWITZ, Proprietors.
Telegr. Add. Savoy, Luxor. Also Prop. of the BEAU-RIVAGE in Cairo, Ramleh-Alexandria.

Hotel Beau-Rivage, Ramleh-Alexandria.

15 Minutes by Carriage or "Palais" train from Sidi Gaber Station. *The most charming Sea-side Residence in Egypt.*

First Class Family Hotel with Every Modern Comfort.
Unique Situation on the Beach.
Lovely Garden. - Lawn Tennis. - Large Terrace. - Electric Light. - Sea Baths. - Own springs. - Perfect sanitary arrangements.
Mails on Arrival and Departure of Steamers. Omnibus by Bureau and carriages.
Moderate Charges. — Special terms to Government Officials and Officers of the Army of Occupation.
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Siemens-SchuckertWerke

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SODA WATER, LEMONADE, & GINGER ALE.

As Supplied to Kings and Royal Family.

Agent:—JOHN B. CAFFARI.

Three-quarters of a Century's established Reputation.

Neave's Food

for

Infants, Invalids and the Aged

"Admirably adapted to the wants of infants and young persons."
Sir Chas. A Cameron, C.B., M.D.

Gold Medal awarded, Woman's Exhibition, London, 1900.

NEAVE'S FOOD is specially prepared for keeping in hot climates and is packed in hermetically sealed Tins.

Manufacturers: JOSIAH R. NEAVE & CO., Fordingbridge, England.

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DE PARIS

CAPITAL: 150,000,000 FRS. — £6,000,000 FULLY PAID UP.

Head Office: 14, Rue Bergere, Paris.

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ALEXANDRIA BRANCH: 11, Rue CHERIF PACHA.

BILLS COLLECTED.

Deposit Accounts opened at sight & for fixed periods.

ADVANCES ON SECURITIES IN CURRENT ACCOUNT.

LETTERS OF CREDIT & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS ISSUED.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Stocks and Valuables received in safe custody.

PURCHASE AND SALE OF STOCK AND SHARES IN EGYPT AND ABROAD.

Dividends Collected.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

OBSERVATIONS BY SURVEY DEPARTMENT.

For the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. Yesterday

ALEXANDRIA.

Direction of Wind	East
Force " "	Fairly strong
Sense of Sun	Calm
During 24 hours { Max. Temp. in the shade	31.0
" { Min. do. do.	26.0
ending 8 a.m. { Humidity	69.0
	Rainfall. —

REMARKS.

The weather continued unchanged and very damp. The barometer is steady.

OTHER STATIONS.

Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.	Stations.	Max. temp. in the shade.	Min. temp. in the shade.
Port Said	30	23	Marsa	40	24
Suez	33	19	Berber	41	28
Heliopolis	31	23	Suakin	36	30
Ghizeh	31	18	Khartoum	43	26
Assiout	36	19	Wad Medani	41	23
Assouan	41	23	Dongola	41	25
Wady Halfa	37	27			

FOREIGN STATIONS.

Stations.	Barom.	Wind.	Temp.	Sea.
Trieste	765.6	Strong	16	Slight
Malta	—	—	—	—
Brindisi	763.4	Light	21	Moder
Athens	763.0	Almost calm	16	Very slight
Limassol	760.7	Almost calm	27	Calm

PHASES OF THE MOON — THE SUN.

			Rises a.m.	Sets p.m.
Oct. 5	First Quarter	2.54 p.m.	5.50	5.30
" 13	Full Moon	1. 3 a.m.	5.55	5.20
" 21	Last Quarter	2.51 p.m.	6. 1	5.10
" 29	New Moon	8.58 a.m.	6. 6	5.12

THE EGYPTIAN GAZETTE.

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N.B. — Subscriptions commence from the 1st or 16th of any month.

ADVERTISEMENTS. — P.T. 4 per line. Minimum charge P.T. 20. Births, Marriages, or Deaths, not exceeding three lines, P.T. 20. Every additional line P.T. 10. Notices in news column P.T. 20 per line. Contracts entered into for standing advertisements.

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The Egyptian Gazette

An English Daily Newspaper, Established 1880.

Editor & Manager: R. SNELLING.

Price: One Piastre Tariff.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1905.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

If the statement that M. Delcassé is the real author of the now famous articles in the "Matin" is correct, the ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs has played his country a sorry trick in giving to the world what common-sense would have left unwritten and unsaid. Germany is still a dangerous power to provoke; the failure of her forces against the Hereros does not imply that they are unfitted for European warfare, their tactics, however unlike those of the Manchurian campaign, differing in no essential from those employed in the French manœuvres, and the idea that a great anti-German conspiracy had been formed at the time of the first difficulties that arose from the Kaiser's visit to Morocco might enlist millions who have hitherto offered lukewarm support or frank opposition to the Imperial policy, in the cause of "Gott, Kaiser, und Vaterland." There is no question that the German military party, if unwilling to face France and Russia, would welcome the opportunity of encountering France single-handed, and the British offer of 100,000 men would not save the situation were the French armies to be overthrown on the frontier. We prefer to believe that M. Delcassé is too good a friend of his country and of the Anglo-French entente, to risk the future of both by so strange an indiscretion. To publish the British offers to aid France, to indicate the British plan of campaign, and to irritate German Chauvinists and French and British diplomatists alike is not worthy of a diplomatist. The articles are more probable the work of some ingenious and sensational journalist anxious to see the "Matin" sell well, but even so they will not improve the continental situation, terribly strained by the efforts of Chauvinists, and complicated by the Austrian difficulty and the financial and military reverses of Russia. That an understanding between France and England is necessary, we admit; understandings are often the parents of alliances, but that the publication (or invention) of military and diplomatic correspondence of the highest importance exchanged between the two powers with a view to meeting an attack by a third, seems to us to be an extraordinary error of judgment, calculated, unless promptly denied, to precipitate the event to avoid which the entente was sealed.

Calendar of Coming Events.

ALEXANDRIA.

October.
Wed. 11 Mex. Prince's Restaurant des Bains Roumanian orchestra, every afternoon. Sundays, morning.
Windsor Hotel. Orchestra. 5 to 12.30 p.m. every day.
Alhambra. — Italian company. — 9.15 p.m.
Crown Casino. Ibrahimieh. 9.30 p.m.
Fri. 13 H.H. the Khedive visits K.Y.C.
Sat. 14 Alex. Swimming Club. 50yds Juniors' 100 yds. Seniors' Championships. New Graving Dock, Gabbari.
B. K. C. Mustapha Pasha Range. Practice, Spoon, and Cup Competition. 2.30 p.m.
Tues. 17 New Masonic Hall. Albert Edward Lodge, No. 707, S.C. Meeting. 8 p.m.

CAIRO.

October.
Wedn. 11 Esbekieh Theatre. French Operetta Company. 9.15 p.m.
Theatre des Nouveautés. 9.30 p.m.
Alcazar Parisien. 9.30 p.m.
Fri. 13 Esbekieh Gardens. Performance by British Military Bands. 9 to 11 p.m.
Thurs. 26 Cairo Musical and Dramatic Society. Concert in aid of Calabrian Victims. Distinguished Patronage.

"Energy Packed."

THE HUNGARIAN CRISIS.

DIET PROROGUED

OPPOSITION PROTEST STRONGLY.

BUDAPEST, October 10.

The Emperor has again prorogued the Hungarian Diet until the 19th December by reason of his non-success in forming a new Government on the basis of securing the Parliament against disorder.

In spite of the prorogation, M. Andrassy moved a resolution protesting against the crown's anti-constitutional procedure. This resolution was adopted practically unopposed, as the supporters of the Government abstained from taking any part in the proceedings. (*R.*)

PRAGUE, October 10.

The Diet has been opened. 50,000 socialists made a demonstration claiming universal suffrage. (*Havas*)

BUDAPEST, October 10.

Parliament has adjourned until December 19. (*Havas*)

ENGLAND'S ALLEGED OFFER TO FRANCE.

GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS.

BERLIN, October 10.

In an inspired article the "Koelnische Zeitung" says that it does not believe that England offered France any military assistance and that judgment should be reserved with reference to the rôle ascribed to Great Britain until the British press shall have offered explanations.

The German newspapers in general demand explanations from the British Government. (*R.*)

THE MOSCOW STRIKES.

GRAVE DISORDER CONTINUES.

MOSCOW, October 10.

The town is becoming quieter, and the strikes seem to be partially subsiding, but there was a sharp conflict yesterday between the crowd and the Cossacks.

(Later). A crowd of strikers marching on the boulevard with red flags, was dispersed by the police. There are many injured. The Russian newspapers report that the Cossacks and police are behaving with savage brutality. (*Reuter*)

DISTRESS IN ITALY.

HIGH RENTS TURN OUT FAMILIES

ROME, October 10.

The lack of cheap housing accommodation has produced a regular crisis. Hundreds of families are camping in the porches of the churches and in door-ways of palaces and houses. The landlords refuse to reduce the rents.

The distress in the region devastated by the earthquake continues to be severe and widespread. (*Reuter*)

BRIGANDAGE AT SALONIKA.

ENGLISHMAN'S EAR CUT OFF.

SALONIKA, October 10.

Lately brigands captured an Englishman named Wills, an employé of the Turkish Tobacco Regie, and demanded a ransom They have now sent the Consul at Monastir one of his ears, and threatened to kill him unless a ransom of £6,000 be paid by the 14th inst. (*Reuter*)

THE KARLSTAD AGREEMENT.

ADOPTED BY THE STORTHING

CHRISTIANIA, October 10.

The Storthing has adopted the Karlstad agreement by 101 votes to 16. (*Havas*)

CHRISTIANIA, October 10.

The Storthing has approved the Karlstad convention. (*Reuter*)

THE SAY REFINERY.

RECONSTRUCTION OF CAPITAL.

PARIS, October 10.

The shareholders of the Say Refinery have lowered the old shares by 200 francs and then voted the reconstruction of the capital by an issue of 114,750 new shares of 200 francs. (*Havas*)

BRITISH SQUADRON LEAVES KOBE.

TOKIO, October 8.

The British squadron has left Kobe for Yokohama accompanied by the Japanese fleet. During the visit there will be a special service of trains between here and Yokohama (*Reuter*)

EUROPE'S SUGAR OUTPUT.

LONDON, October 10.

The output of sugar from Europe for 1905 is estimated at 6,625,000 tons. The production of 1904 was 4,690,000 tons. (*Reuter*)

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

STRAY AND OWNERLESS DOGS found in Matarieh during to-morrow night and at dawn of the 13th inst. will be poisoned by the police.

RAMLEH BOOK CLUB.—From Friday next the Ramleh Book Club will be open for the exchange of books from 3.45 p.m to 5 p.m. on the usual days, viz Tuesdays and Fridays.

THE BRINDISI MAIL is expected to arrive at Alexandria at 3·5 this afternoon. in which case letters will be distributed at the G.P.O. at 5 p.m. and newspapers, etc. at a later hour.

THE ELDORADO CAFE.—A new café under the name of the Eldorado will be opened to-morrow in connection with the Alhambra Theatre. The Tzigane orchestra will play selections from 5 to 8 p.m. and from 9 p.m. to 1.30 a.m., in the café, which is also provided with English and French billiard tables.

AFFRAY NEAR ASSIOUT.—A serious quarrel arose the day before yesterday between two men of Beni Feiz, which developed into a general affray, owing to the relatives and friends of each disputant taking sides. Naboots and other weapons were freely used and several people badly hurt, six of whom were taken to Assiout hospital in a precarious condition. It was only with considerable difficulty that the police were able to restore order.

Cook's NILE TOURS.—We would draw the attention of our readers who are resident in Egypt to the advantageous terms which Messrs Thomas Cook and Son offer them for their Nile trips during the months of November and December. Specially reduced rates are being offered to residents and many of those who have spent the hottest months of this trying summer in Egypt will take advantage of this offer to enjoy a short holiday.

SALT AND SODA COMPANY.—The returns of the Egyptian Salt and Soda Co. for the month of September show that the salt sales amounted to L.E. 17,097.720m. as against L.E. 16,881.702m. during September 1904. From January 1 to September 30 of the present year the total salt sales amounted to L.E. 188,052.337m. as against L.E. 186,091.342m. during the corresponding period of last year. The increase in sales in favor of the present year thus amounts to L.E. 1,960.995 m.

CROWN CASINO, IBRAHIMIEH.—A large number of people went to the Grand Crown Casino, Ibrahimieh, last night to assist at the benefit performance of Mlle Brunette Abdelkader, an Algerian artiste who has become a great favorite on account of her Arabic songs and dances. On this occasion Mlle Abdelkader excelled herself and had to respond to innumerable encores. Vivacious Miss Mary Fleur is still at this music-hall and as popular as ever, and amongst others Mlle Ivetta Divanne has taken a high place in the popular favor.

PURE WATER FOR PILGRIMS.—The water of Jeddah, in the Hedjaz, being naturally bad, the thousands of pilgrims who visit the port annually suffered greatly from the want of drinkable water. Several years ago the Sultan constructed a fountain, the pure water of which was drawn from a distant spring, and called it the Hamidieh fountain. The water supply, however, proved very intermittent and his Majesty recently issued an irade to the effect that the fountain should be repaired as soon as possible. A sum of LT. 9,000 was set aside for the scheme, and the work was again energetically undertaken. It is hoped that, before long, good water will be supplied by the Hamdieh fountain, to the satisfaction of the Mohamedan pilgrims of the whole world

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.—We would draw the attention of manufacturers and merchants to the work of the British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, which was formed in 1896 with the sole object of assisting British trade in this country. The services of the Chamber are always at the disposal of any member desiring information on trade matters generally, including the question of appointing suitable agents. As no fee is charged for such advice, it is obviously in the interests of all British traders here to become members, especially when it is remembered that the annual subscription is merely the nominal one of £1. The latter payment also includes a copy of the monthly Journal issued by the Chamber. Home enquirers can obtain further particulars from our London office, 36, New Broad-street, which acts as agents to the Chamber.

WINDSOR HOTEL Restaurant.
Table d'Hote Luncheons & Dinners
Served on the Terrace.
ORCHESTRA PLAYS 6 TO 11.30 P.M
DELIGHTFUL SITUATION - SEA BREEZES

Anglo American Nile Steamers
& HOTEL COMPANY.
RIVER TRANSPORT OF GOODS BETWEEN ALEXANDRIA & CAIRO.
Three Sailings a-Week.
Agents at Alexandria:—
ALEXANDRIA BONDED WAREHOUSE CO. LD.

THE KHEDIVE.

MESSAGE TO BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

On hearing of the impending visit of the members of the British Association to Cairo, H. H. the Khedive immediately sent his aide-de-camp Major Watson, D.S.O. to meet the scientists on their arrival, and to inform the President that the Khedive wished to welcome him and the other members of the Association to Egypt, and expressed the hope that their stay would be most pleasant. H.H. the Khedive was graciously pleased to put one of his Nile steamers at the disposal of the visitors on whose behalf the President sent a warm message of respect and thanks to his Highness.

H.H. the Khedive granted an audience to Field-Marshal Ghazi Ahmed Mukhtar Pasha at Ras el Tin Palace yesterday morning. The interview was of a very cordial nature.

SUICIDE OF A BRITISH SOLDIER.

The adjourned inquest into the circumstances attending the death of Private Charles Harris of the 2nd battalion of the Rifle Brigade, by shooting himself in the head at the Citadel barracks on Monday morning, was resumed yesterday at the British Consulate.

The first witness called was Sergeant William Walker, who was on duty at the main quarter guard, and who related how he found the body of the deceased as already mentioned in our previous issue. He stated in answer to a question that about six months ago he noticed a change in the demeanour of the man, who seemed more than usually quiet and reserved.

Four other witnesses were then examined, but their evidence was of little importance. The sixth witness was Private James Wood of the same company who deposed that he had known the deceased for three years and was his best friend. He met him last on Saturday at the canteen and he seemed in his usual spirits, but about two weeks ago Harris told him that he had had quite enough of the troubles at home. The deceased, however, did not say of what nature these troubles were. In answer to a question from one of the jurors the witness said that Private Harris had never in the course of conversation led him to think that he had any intention of taking his life. The next who gave evidence was Colour Sergeant Michael Joseph, who had inspected the kit of the dead man and found a letter addressed to his mother. This letter was opened by the coroner and handed to the jury to read. It was undated, and stated that the writer was quite tired of the troubles he had to go through. The witness added that the deceased was a very dull man and backward in his drill. In answer to a question from a juror Sergeant Joseph said that he had never complained to him about being annoyed by any of his comrades.

Captain Claude Kidd Morgan, of the R.A.M.C., was the last witness called. He deposed having been called at 6 o'clock on Monday morning to examine the body, which was found near the tennis court with the rifle lying near it and pointing upwards. The cause of death was a rifle bullet, which had entered by the mouth and come out at the back of the head, lacerating the base of the brain and causing instantaneous death. Witness had no doubt whatever that the wound was self-inflicted, as he saw that deceased had attached one end of his boot lace to his right foot and the other end to the trigger of the rifle.

The jury at 1.15 p.m., without retiring, gave a verdict of suicide whilst temporarily insane.

DEATH OF EARL FORTESCUE

LONDON, October 10.

Earl Fortescue, the father-in-law of Sir Michael Hicks Beach, is dead. (*Reuter*)

Earl Hugh Fortescue, was the son of the 2nd earl of that name and was born in 1818, succeeding his father in 1861. In 1847 he married Georgina, daughter of the Right Honorable George Dawson Damer, who died in 1866. He was educated at Harrow and passed from there into Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1840 he was appointed private secretary to Viscount Melbourne; he represented Plymouth in Parliament from 1841 to 1852. and Marylebone from 1854 to 1859, when he resigned his seat owing to continued ill health, and was called to the House of Lords. During his membership of the House of Commons, he held the appointments of Lord of the Treasury and Secretary to the Poor Law Board, the former from 1846-7, the latter from 1849-51. The deceased earl is succeeded by his son, Viscount Ebrington, born 1854.

TURKISH TRANSPORT IN TROUBLE

"Al Mokattam" states that a Turkish transport from the Yemen has been lying off Tor lately being, unable to pay the canal dues. Several hundred sick and wounded are on board, deaths have been frequent, and the Quarantine Board have been obliged from motives of humanity and in the interests of public health, to order the sick and wounded to be landed and a number of tents to be placed at their disposal.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Khedivial mail steamship Minieh will leave Alexandria at 4 p.m. on Saturday and Port Said at 4 p.m. on Sunday for Beyrouth, Tripoli, Mersina, Alexandretta, Caiffa, and Jaffa.

THE PRINCES' CLAIM.

DECISION TO-MORROW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

(*By Telephone*).

This morning the first hearing of the question arising from the claims of the Princes, heirs of the late Ismail Pasha took place at the Cairo Mixed Tribunals, before Judge Tuck, the Juge de Référé. Maitre Moltoni, Contentieux to the Ministry of Finance, represented the Government, Maitre Carton de Wiart the Crédit Foncier and Daira Saniah Companies, while Maitre Count Petracchi watched over the interests of the Daira Saniah, in the absence of Maitre Mamuadri. Maitre Linant was the advocate of the Princes.

The proceedings opened with an able *exposé* of the whole case by Me. Moltoni on behalf of the Egyptian Government. Me. Linant replied at some length, giving the views of his clients, after which Me. Carton de Wiart, in an eloquent speech, summed up the situation from the point of view of the companies involved. The Court then adjourned to consider its decision, and a notice was shortly afterwards issued to the Press announcing that the judgment would not be communicated to the public before 9 a.m. to-morrow, Thursday.

NEWSPAPER PROSECUTION.

The tribunal of Saida Zanab which sat on Monday found Ahmed Fouad, the proprietor of the Cairo weekly paper called the "Thunderer," guilty of having published in his paper a defamatory article concerning Sheik Ali Yussef, proprietor and editor of the "Mosyad" and sentenced the accused to three months imprisonment.

SALE OF MENA HOUSE.

A telegram has been received by the Nungovich Hotel Company, Cairo, announcing the purchase of the Mena House property from Mrs. Locke King. The conditions and the price of purchase have not been mentioned in the telegram but will follow by the first mail. We understand that the lessee of Mena House, Mr. Emil Weckel, intends to sever his connection with Egypt but it is not yet known whether he will take over the management of the hotel during the coming season or not. All who know Mena House and Mr. Weckel will join us in the hope that he will return for the season before finally bidding adieu to Egypt.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

Mr. M. de C. Findlay, C.M.G., Acting British Diplomatic Agent and Mr. H. Rumbold, 2nd Secretary to H.B.M.'s Agency, have returned to Cairo. H.B.M.'s Agency at Cairo reopens officially to day.

H.E. Ahmed Pasha Khairy left for Cairo yesterday.

It is reported that H.H. Prince Mohamed Abdul Kader, second son of H.H. the Khedive is to be educated at the American College, Beyrout, and has already left for Syria in charge of Shawki Bey, the Egyptian poet-laureate.

El Kaimakam G. Gillson Bey, second in command of the Artillery and assistant Director of Ordinance, has been appointed Commandant of the Artillery and Director of Ordinance. El Kaimakam C. P. Roberts Bey, Artillery, has been promoted to the two former posts.

Lieutenant L. S. Coke, Irish Guards, has arrived in Egypt and has been taken on the strength of the Egyptian Army with the rank of Bimbashi. He is posted to the 10th Sudanese.

El Bimbashi R. C. Bayldon, Sudan Government, has resigned his commission in the Egyptian Army.

We are sorry to learn that the Rev. E. Ryan, senior chaplain (Roman Catholic) to the forces, will not be able to return to Egypt until the end of next January on account of ill-health.

Mr. Douglas W. Pollock has been appointed to the Towns and Buildings service as architect and is posted to the Zagazig district.

Mr. Harold Harris leaves for Cairo this afternoon and will leave Port Said on Monday or Tuesday next by P. and O. boat for England.

PASSENGER LIST.

DEPARTURES.

Le paquebot Schleswig, parti aujourd'hui pour Naples et Marseille, avait à bord :

MM. Jacques R. Aghion, Ernest Aghion, Franz V. Planta, S. Schonchaus, Herr Professor K. Schmidt, Mme M. Gattabin, Mme Dr. Gattabin, Herr Obermintorichter R. Loes, Dr. Watson, Herr et Frau R. Reinhold, M. Gaston Montel, Mme B. Dupont.

THE FINANCE MINISTRY.

INSUFFICIENT SALARIES.

Sir Vincent Corbett has received the following letter from the native employés of the Ministry of Finance :—

Sir,—We, the undersigned, employés of the Finance Ministry, joined last year in submitting to you our complaint of the insufficiency of our pay to meet the necessities of life under the present financial circumstances of the country, beg to express our pleasure at hearing of your return from leave in perfectly good health.

We further request to be permitted to declare our feelings of thanks to you for having given the said complaint its due share of consideration and trust that our hope will be realised by the beginning of next year.

Signed :

NOTES FROM PORT SAID.

THE SS. NUBIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

Port Said, Tuesday.

Mr. Lawrence Bruce, superintendent engineer to the Anchor line arrived here early this morning by the S.S. Circassia, one of the company's largest passenger boats, after having been anchored outside for 20 hours. Mr. Bruce has come out from England to see what can be done for the S.S. Nubia, which went ashore in the Red Sea some days ago. On his arrival here he received a telegram from Suez informing him that the Nubia had been refloated, that she was very badly damaged, and that she would proceed to Suez at once, and asking him to continue on there immediately. Accordingly Mr. Bruce went to Suez by this morning's train.

HARBOUR NEWS.

The harbour is still very full and vessels are arriving, coaling, and leaving all day. Another batch of fifteen boats left Port-Said to-day for the Canal and there are seven vessels outside waiting for instructions to enter.

NOTES FROM SUAKIN.

MOUDIRIEH STAFF RETURNS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Suakin September 29.

Mr. Kerr, acting moudir of Suakin and the whole of the moudirieh staff have arrived here from Erkowit, where they have spent the summer. Fruit trees, a large consignment of which recently arrived from Egypt, have been planted at this hill sanatorium, and are reported to be progressing very well.

RAILWAY NOTES.

The damage done to the line by the recent washouts has been repaired in nearly every instance, and if no further cloudbursts occur the lines should be joined about the middle of October. Miralai Phipps Bey, secretary general to the Sudan Government, arrived here from Khartoum on the 22nd inst. and succeeded in making the greater part of his journey by train, though he was compelled to travel over the gap between the railheads and the damaged portions of the line on camel back. After inspecting the moudirieh and the railways he left for Port Sudan on the 25th inst., and after an inspection of that port left for Egypt by the Khedivial Mail S.S. Dakahlieh.

ENGINEERING NOTES.

The moudirieh authorities recently received a new plant from the Palsometer Company, England, by the S.S. Shabristan which will be erected at the Shaatah wells. Mr. Boxall, chief engineer of the Suakin condensers being on leave, the Governor of Suakin requested the Sudan Government Railways to lend him the services of an engineer to supervise its erection and Mr. Bailey was accordingly deputed for the work.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

Proposal to change a ship's name. I, De Witt Gray, Secretary of the Khedivial Mail Steamship and Graving Dock Company, Limited, of 71, Bishopsgate Street Within, in the City of London, hereby give notice that in consequence of her name not being in conformity with those of the other vessels owned by the Company, it is my intention to apply to the Board of Trade, under section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the steamer Inanda of Aberdeen, Official Number 118,187, of Gross Tonnage 3,468 Tons of Register Tonnage 2,607, heretofore owned by Messrs J. T. Rennie & Son, Aberdeen, for permission to change her name to MENZALEH to be registered in the said new name at the Port of London, as owned by the Khedivial Mail Steamship and Graving Dock Company, Limited.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Assistant Secretary Marine Department, Board of Trade, within seven days from the appearance of this Advertisement.

Date at London this 10th day of October 1905.

DE WITT GRAY,
Secretary.

SPORT AND PLAY.

CRICKET.

E. T. C. *v.* MR. DAWSONS' XI.

This match was commenced yesterday and ended in a draw, a successful appeal being made against the bad light at 5.30 p.m. Scores :—

E. T. C.

Mr. Stacey b. Mather	... ...	23
,, Byrne b. Mather	... ...	9
,, Cheesman b. Graves	... ...	1
,, Harrison st. Scarth, b. Dawson		68
,, L. McLean l.b.w. b. Mather...		8
,, Hanley c. Scarth, b. Graves...		10
,, Ash c. Guarino, b. Mather ...		21
,, Blythman b. Dawson ...	... ...	5
,, Thurston not out ...	... ...	25
,, Lees not out ...	... ...	10
,, Lester to bat ...	... ...	
Extras	... ...	12
Total for 8 wkts. declared...	...	185

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr. Dawson	9	1	30	2
,, Mather	17	4	87	4
,, Graves	17	2	63	2

MR. DAWSONS' XI.

Mr. Graves b. R. B. McLean... ...		8
,, Mather not out		27
,, Freeman b. Byrne... ...		11
,, Dowson c. Lees, b. Thurston ...		2
,, Dawson c. Hanley, b. Byrne...		5
,, Scarth not out		0
Capt. Kirkwood		
Mr. Corfield		
,, Gamage	did not bat	
Khalil Effendi		
Mr. Guarino		
Extras	...	6
Total for 4 wkts...	...	59

BOWLING.

	O.	M.	R.	W.
Mr. Byrne...	10	5	15	2
,, R. McLean ...	6	2	14	1
,, Thurston	5	0	23	1

THE DAY OF ATONEMENT.

While in all countries it is interesting to note the observance of various religious festivals and fasts, it becomes doubly so when, as is the case in Alexandria, nationalities too numerous to mention are gathered together under one roof to take part in the service of the day. In the "Before," four years ago, Mr. G. R Sims (who writes as "Dagonet" under the heading "Mustard and Cress"), gave a very graphic account of a visit he paid to the East London Tabernacle in the Mile End road (which had been lent to the Jews for the occasion) on the Day of Atonement. Here, of course, would be gathered together a vast number of the foreign Jews who people Whitechapel and Bethnal Green, and Mr. Sims bore testimony to the earnestness that marked the demeanour of all present at this solemn service. This was equally marked in the synagogue in Rue Temple Menasce, where, under the guidance of my friend Rodolph I attended the service on Sunday evening last. We entered the building about 6o'clock and found it crowded. Men, youths, and young boys, almost without exception wearing white scarfs with coloured ends, filled the synagogue to its utmost capacity, the porch also being full. In the gallery high up ladies were sitting, but as only the front rows were visible from below, their number could not be estimated. Shortly afterwards, the Sanctuary was opened by the Chief Warden, Mr. Joseph Gore, and the Scroll of the Law enclosed in elaborately ornamented silver vessels, three in number, was brought out. The Reader then, from the steps of the Sanctuary, read the Grand Prayer seven times, the congregation repeating it after he had finished each recital.

The silver vessels containing the Scroll of the Law were then carried round the building. During the progress of the procession the Chief Warden beckoned us to come to the Sanctuary steps, and after he had restored the scroll to its place and closed the Sanctuary doors for another twelve months, kindly invited us to accompany him to his seat. For some time we sat and listened to the prayers read from the marble desk in the centre of the building by the Reader, which were attentively followed and responded to by the congregation. We stayed till what is called "the silent prayer," uttered in a very subdued tone by all present, had been said, and then left the Synagogue. I learned that the service would be continued until about 10 o'clock, that the building would remains open all night, and that at an early hour on Monday morning prayers would be resumed and continued all day (with short intervals) terminating soon after six o'clock, when the exhausting fast would be at an end. On the following day I visited the synagogue for a short time in the early afternoon, during an interval. A subdued conversation was going on, but not of a character calculated in the least to mar the solemnity of the occasion, and no signs of exhaustion were apparent. This I thought somewhat remarkable, considering the strict nature of the fast as from before sunset on the ninth day of the month Tisri till after sunset on the tenth, no kind of food whatever must be eaten, nor even a drop of water taken.

When one reflects on the regularity with which this fast is observed year after year in all countries—for there are few where the Jew is not found—it is more easily understood how the race has survived all the persecutions of past centuries, and the possibility of their reunion some day in a country of their own, if not in Palestine. No more severe test of conformity to ancient laws and customs could be found than the "Black Fast" of the Jews, and few religions could be found now-a-days, the professors of which men, women, and children—would go through the ordeal of 17 hours abstinence from food at a stretch, once every year. The wonderful vitality of the Jewish race remains as strong as ever. Efforts to proselytise meet with scant success, and indeed such methods as those exposed in a letter written to the editor of the "Gazette" a few months ago—and allowed to pass unchallenged—only go to show the immense stability of the ancient religion of the children of Isreal, and the difficulties in the way of those who would lessen its influence.

T. A.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE COOLIE EMIGRANT.

It is recognised that emigration can seldom act as a complete remedy for the excessive growth of population. Its effects in this direction vary greatly from country to country, according to its proportion to the total population but it never equals, and rarely approaches, the percentage of the excess of the birth-rate over the death-rate. In India its effect is infinitesimal on the vast population which finds itself in a sort of *cul de sac* whence there is no going backwards towards the north or west, and the only escape is by sea. There is still room for relief of congested districts by internal migration, though, so far, the pressure of a short food supply has not yet reached a severity sufficient to overcome the innate inclination of almost all Indians to stay at home. Religious objections to movement beyond sea may have operated to some extent, but the real cause checking emigration is the conservative nature of the people and their love of the locality in which they and their ancestors have lived and ploughed, or worked for generations past.

It is true that Indian merchants are found far afield, in Zanzibar or Mauritius, in Hongkong and Australia, but, their numbers are comparatively few, and they generally belong to the more enterprising classes, such as the Parsees or the Khojas of Bombay. Emigration to Ceylon or the Straits Settlements can hardly be counted true emigration, for these countries are almost part of India itself, and those who go to them generally only do so temporarily. In the self-governing Colonies of the Empire the Indian immigrant, unless he is wanted as an indentured labourer, receives no encouragement, and very scant courtesy or justice. Australasia looks askance on him; Natal hampers him with restrictions and insults which are a scandal. In the Transvaal and Orange River colonies he is actually worse off now, under British rule, than he was in the days of Kruger and Steyn. He asks nothing but a fair field and no favour; unlike the Uitlanders of the end of last century, he has no political aspirations. It is hardly surprising that the respectable Indian merchant objects to being classed with African savages, to being required to live in a location on an exact level with them or to herd with the commonest of his fellow-countrymen. He resents being driven off the sidewalks in the public streets, and protests against other similar insults and inconveniences to which he is subjected in South Africa. So far neither the Indian Government nor the Colonial Office has succeeded in doing anything to mitigate the condition of the so-called "free" Indians in our South African colonies. The Indian Government still holds a powerful weapon, against Natal at any rate, which it has openly reserved its right to use. This weapon consists in the power of the Government to restrict the supply of indentured coolies whom Natal demands, and is willing to treat well, because she requires them. Unless the colony sees its way to a better treatment of Indians not under contract, it must expect to find itself deprived of the labour of indentured coolies. Labourers to the number of 10,000 were wanted for railway work in the Transvaal and Orange River colonies, but, the Colonial authorities not seeing fit to pay for them by better treatment of other Indian residents, the negotiations were broken off by India. So strong is this unreasonable prejudice against a hardworking, law-abiding, unpretentious race, that it must be doubtful whether it will be overcome even by the urgency of the demand for cheap and good labour. In his power to restrict the emigration of indentured labour the Viceroy is unfettered.

The general position which has been assumed by the Government of India, for many years past, in respect of coolie emigration, is based upon Acts of the Legislature and rules framed under them. The recruitment of labourers, agricultural usually but sometimes miners, is allowed only in the case of those countries which satisfy the Indian Government that proper arrangements will be made for the protection of the labourers on arrival, for the payment of a fair rate of wage, for the provision of quarters and medical attendance, and for the free return home of the coolies, should they desire it, on expiration of their term of engagement. The utmost vigilance has been exercised, and, where it has been found that the conditions are broken or evaded, a remedy has been applied by withdrawal of the permission to recruit. It is nearly 20 years since coolie emigration to the French colonies was prohibited in consequence of bad treatment in them, especially in Réunion. Unfortunately the remedy came too late in some cases, for many Indians are still resident in Réunion, Guadeloupe, and Martinique, whose unhappy condition is indicated by the small amount of their savings as compared with those of coolies in British colonies and in Dutch Guiana, the only non-British country to which emigration is still permitted. When a country has been authorised to receive emigrants, it is permitted to entertain an agent in India who, with the recruiters whom he recommends for licences, is under the general supervision of the Protector of Emigrants appointed by India. The terms of engagement, rates of wage, and other matters, have already been settled with the country concerned and laid down in its local ordinances or laws. The actual recruiter, a native of India, of course, as he collects his recruits, brings them for registration before the local magistrate, who does his best to satisfy himself that they understand clearly their destination and the exact terms offered. Whatever the English magistrate may tell him, the recruit, as a rule, probably places more faith in the picture drawn by the recruiter, himself generally ignorant, and often unscrupulous. Nothing will persuade the coolie that Demerara is not an island, and its situation has probably been vaguely represented by the recruiter as "over there across the river." Any direct allusion to a voyage across the "Black Water" might scare away the hesitating emigrant. By the time the coolie comes before the magistrate he has gone too far to recede. Perhaps little harm is done, for emigrant ships are well managed now-a-days, and after the first few days of sea-sickness the coolie finds himself in luxury, according to his ideas. He has ample food, and nothing to do but bask in the sun and sleep, unless an energetic medical officer in charge of the ship makes him take some physical exercise for the sake of his health. He has probably given up nothing at home, for it is only when life there is impossible that the villager thinks of emigrating, in the desperate hope that something may turn up. His generally finds his hopes more than realized. Between registration and embarcation he is usually well treated, since the recruiter cannot afford to risk losing him by desertion. On the voyage he is well cared for under the direction of an European medical officer, whose fees are based on the number of emigrants reaching their destination in sound health. Arriving at, say, Demerara or Trinidad, he finds himself in a climate and surroundings not very different from those he is accustomed to. His own countrymen form one-third of the population. He is set down, perhaps, to sugar cultivation, which is nothing new to him: he is, by his own standard, comfortably housed, and if he has brought a family with him he is not separated from them. His wages enable him to save sums undreamed of in the old days of hand-to-mouth existence in India. The adult emigrants who returned to India in 1900 had £14 apiece in saving. The Natal men brought £19; even those from Réunion and Guadeloupe had £9. These, of course, are averages, and a certain proportion of the emigrants return home as poor as they left it. In the far west the coolie's troubles are few. Clothing is almost less of a difficulty than at home, his food is cheap, and his wages good. Occasionally an unpopular or tyrannical manager is found, and the coolies get into trouble for rioting and revenging themselves on him. The proportion of coolie women being small, jealousy sometimes leads to crimes of violence. With these exceptions, the coolie is recognised as the most peaceable and law-abiding of citizens, a man to whom it is worth while to offer an inducement to re-engage or to settle down as an agriculturist. He is far more useful and easily controlled than the lazy and conceited negro, who affects to look down on the Indian coolie and is, with much better reason, despised and disliked by the Eastern. That the coolies like the colony is shown by the fact that many of them, after a trip to India, emigrate again. In Natal, on the other hand, the colonists are only too anxious to get rid of their coolies once they become "free." As long as the indentures last the coolie is well enough off; his troubles begin when he proposes to settle down on his own account, as he is encouraged, in Natal, pay for a licence to trade, he must live in a location, and suffer other inconveniences. Yet Natal has in ten years attracted more coolies than any other colony, a fact doubtless due to the possibility of saving larger sums out of a higher wage. British Guiana and Trinidad come next in order of popularity, whilst Mauritius shows the largest resident Indian population of all, due, no doubt, to the extensive employment of Indians in domestic service.

The total number of coolies who left India during 10 years was 177,000. Of these, 33,000 were employed on building the Uganda Railway. During the same period 72,000 returned to India. These figures, when compared with the 300 millions who inhabit India, seem paltry indeed, though in themselves they are large enough to justify the concern which the Government manifests for the welfare of the coolie emigrant.

CALENDAR OF THE WEEK.

(*Coptic and Mohamedan.*)

October.
Sun. 8. General ripening and storing of fruit Gather henna.
Mon. 9. The leaves of trees begin to fall. Sow winter vegetables.
Tues. 10. Warmer clothing should be worn.
Wed. 11. The soil in waste places is encrusted with salt.
Thurs. 12. Bodily passion is aroused. Cut reeds for matting, etc.
Fri. 13. Abundance of fruit. Summer vegetables diminish.
Sat. 14. General cultivation of lands in Egypt. Harvest of sesame.

EGYPTIAN STATE RAILWAYS.

NOTICE.

The Board of Administration has the honor to inform the Public that commencing from 15th October, the following trains will stop at Bachetil to pick up and set down passengers only:—

		From Tell el-Baroud.		
		96	70	72
		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Bachetil. . . .	arr.	9.43	1.4	8.—
	dep.	9.44	1.5	8. 1
		From Cairo.		
		71	73	97
		a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Bachetil	arr.	6.19	2.4	6.19
	dep.	6.20	2.5	6.20

Cairo, 3rd October, 1905. 26587-1

SINGULAR FOODS.

Some remarkable facts are given in "Science Siftings" as to the food eaten by the people of various nations. It is stated that in Mexico the honey ant is eagerly sought after by the natives. In South America the large lizard, the iguana, is a delicacy, not to speak of the larger snakes, which in taste are like chicken. The ordinary rattlesnake, it is said, is very good eating if one can overcome the inborn prejudice. We are inclined to regard the Chinese as a race of rat eaters and denounce the animal as unclean, at the same time consuming tons yearly of the most loathsome of all animals—the pig. The common skunk, owing to its peculiar and offensive glands, will never be popular as food, yet its flesh is not only good, but delicious, according to various connoisseurs who have eaten it. Tame insects do not enter more into the food supplies of nations is due to prejudice. Grasshoppers are eaten by some tribes. Ground up, they make a meal that is said to be both nourishing and agreeable. Many a white man has passed through a country, believing himself nearly starving, as large game was not to be had, when worms and various insects were at hand.

The most singular food, in all probability, is the larva of a fly common in certain portions of California, and known as aphyara. This insect is found in such vast quantities in Lake Mono, California, that it is washed up on the shores and collected by baskets. The water of Mono is very singular, seemingly very heavy and smooth, like oil, so much so that it resists ordinary wind and refuses to become ruffled. When the larvæ begin to appear the Indians gather from far and near and scrape them up, place the wormlike creatures on cloths and racks in the sun and dry them, when they are beaten up and husked, looking then like rice. That the larvæ are nutritious is shown by the condition of the Indians, who soon grow fat on the rich diet. On Lake Texcoco in Mexico, a curious fly is found which also is eaten by the natives, and known as ahuatl; the eggs of the insect, which are deposited on sedges, are also collected and eaten for food. On Lake Chalco a certain sedge is cultivated on which the eggs of a species of fly are deposited. Bundles are made of these and placed in Lake Texcoco for the purpose, and, when covered, the sedge is beaten over pieces of cloth and the eggs secured. These are collected and ground into a meal, also called ahuatl, and are in great demand on fast days, when fish is required, the insects or eggs not being considered flesh, as they come from the water. The food is made into small cakes, and tastes not unlike caviare. Not only the eggs, but the larvæ, themselves a disagreeable looking worm, are used as food, under the name of puxi.

The civilised man, perhaps, turns from such food with disgust, but it is well to remember that epicures in many countries are particularly fond of cheese when inhabited by the larvæ of a common fly. In England the large octopus, or squid, common on many a coast, offends the palate, but the Italian, Frenchman, or Portuguese eats it with avidity and considers it a delicacy. The meat is clear and white, like chicken, and has the flavour of crab. We find the Chinaman selling eggs of unknown age, especially duck eggs containing ducklings ready to be hatched. Shark fins—a tough, disagreeable food—are in demand, while deer horns in the velvet and lizards of various kinds are eaten. The nest of the swallow, with its embedded secretion of the mouth glands of the bird, is worth nearly its weight in gold. Trepan, the tough, impossible holothurian, is eaten, and its collection is an important industry along the Malay coast, valued at the least at £20,000 per annum. In France the sea anemone is used as food; stuffed and boiled it calls to mind crab or crayfish. The sea-urchins of various species are also used, cooked in their covering, like an egg, and eaten with a spoon.

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Comfortable apartments, with or without board. Terms very reasonable.

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Siège Social: Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21

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Offres
Une maison importante de la ville demande un employé sachant tenir la comptabilité en français et faire la correspondance en français et en *arabe principalement*; la place est pour Zagazig, et l'employé doit être célibataire.
Une maison de commission demande un placier pour la branche alimentation.
Une maison de Nouveautés (importante) demande un employé pour la vente.
Un commissionnaire demande un placier, branche alimentation.
Une imprimerie demande un employé correcteur connaissant très bien le français, il serait chargé également de faire un peu de comptabilité et de correspondance.
Un jeune homme offrant de bonnes références et une garantie de £1000 demande un emploi d'encaisseur ou de caissier.
Un comptable connaissant le français et l'allemand cherche un emploi.

N.B.—Pour tous renseignements s'adresser soit directement, soit par lettre au Siège Social de la Société, Rue Mosquée Attarine No. 21.
Le Secrétariat est ouvert les Lundi, Mercredi et Vendredi de 7 h. 1/2 à 8 h. 1/2 du soir.
Les insertions ci-dessus sont faites gratuitement par les soins de la Société et seul les sociétaires peuvent en bénéficier.
Les personnes qui font des offres ou des demandes sont priées de joindre un timbre à leur lettre, sinon il ne leur sera fait aucune réponse.

Nous croyons utile de faire remarquer que pour être admis dans la Société, les employés doivent:
1. Avoir travaillé au moins 6 mois à Alexandrie;
2. Jouir d'une bonne réputation;
3. Etre munis de bons certificats;

25735—7-4-906

NATIONAL BANK OF EGYPT.
Tenders will be received at the National Bank of Egypt, Cairo, up to 5. p.m. on the 16th day of October 1905 for the supply of 250,000 Maria Theresa dollars, to be delivered at the National Bank of Egypt, Port-Said, on or before the tenth day of November 1905.
Cairo, 6th October 1905. 26527-3-3

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WANTED two Engineers, one for Railway Construction, one for work in Oasis. Salary according to qualification. Apply by letter in first instance with copies of testimonials, which will not be returned, stating age, nationality, period of residence in Egypt, to Agent and General Manager, Corporation of Western Egypt, Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo.
26541-3-2

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Water guaranteed by CHAMBERLAIN'S FILTER (FARNDUN'S SYSTEM).
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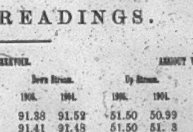
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NILE GAUGE READINGS.

	Roda Bridge.		Cairo.		Kasr-el-Nil.		Dahr.		Wasa Basha.		Assuan Reservoir.				Assiout Weir.				Roda.		Delta Barrage.	
											Up Stream.		Down Stream.		Up Stream.		Down Stream.				Up Stream.	
September	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.
26	5.27	5.12	3.16	2.93	5.25	5. 3	6.78	6.30	7. 8	6.93	97.13	97.15	91.38	91.52	51.50	50.99	50.70	50.78	18.20	18.15	16.25	16.23
27	4.82	4.92	3.16	2.90	5.19	4.95	6.72	6.30	7.20	6.88	97.20	97. 8	91.41	91.48	51.50	51. 3	50.65	50.76	18.20	18.15	16.24	16.23
28	4.62	4.80	3.13	2.92	5.15	4.90	6.63	6.23	7.18	6.81	97.33	97. 4	91.55	91.42	51.50	51. 2	50.68	50.75	18.16	18.17	16.23	16.24
29	4.44	4.76	3.11	2.92	5.10	4.81	6.53	6.13	7. 5	6.70	97.13	96.97	91.66	91.38	51.50	51. 0	50.62	50.73	18.15	18.19	16.22	16.24
30	4.17	4.66	3. 9	2.88	4.90	4.75	6.46	6. 4	7. 0	6.58	97.13	96.84	91.58	91.27	51.50	50.96	50.65	50.69	18.11	18.19	16.21	16.25
October																						
1	4.12	4.78	3. 9	2.85	4.85	4.60	6.35	5.96	6.95	6.54	97.13	96.73	91.57	91.16	51.50	50.91	50.75	50.65	18.10	18.18	16.21	16.25
2	3.95	4.66	2.96	2.70	4.75	4.48	6.20	5.87	6.94	6.52	97.14	96.63	91.42	91. 7	51.50	50.90	50.76	50.64	18.12	18.15	16.20	16.24
3	3.77	4.62	2.80	2.60	4.54	4.40	6.12	5.75	6.90	6.50	97.11	96.89	91.37	91. 2	51.50	50.83	50.75	50.57	18.16	18.13	16.21	16.23
4	3.62	4.57	2.60	2.60	4.48	4.30	5.98	5.65	6.75	6.41	97.12	96.56	91.35	90.99	51.50	50.78	50.70	50.59	18.19	18.13	16.22	16.23
5	3.47	4.56	2.50	2.55	4.38	4.25	5.85	5.55	6.68	6.36	97. 8	96.49	91.22	90.96	51.50	50.72	50.79	50.47	18.21	18.11	16.24	16.23
6	3.35	4.12	2.40	2.49	4.28	4.25	5.71	5.45	6.8	6.26	97. 0	96.39	91.14	90.89	51.50	50.70	50.73	50.44	18.19	18. 7	16.23	16.21
7	3.20	3.76	2.30	2.49	4.10	4.25	5.60	5.35	6.50	6.24	97. 3	96.28	91. 3	90.79	51.50	50.68	50.71	50.42	18.20	18. 4	16.23	16.20
8	3.7	3.68	2.20	2.50	4. 0	4.10	5.45	5.30	6.37	6.22	96.99	96.17	90.94	90.63	51.50	50.68	50.61	50.42	18.21	18. 0	16.24	16.19
9	2.95	3.62	2.15	2.45	3.95	4. 0	5.38	5.27	6.35	6.18	96.90	96. 8	90.86	90.67	51.50	50.67	50.57	50.42	18.20	17.22	16.23	16.17
10	2.87	3.90	2.10	2.40	3.88	3.93	5.18	5.20	6.13	6.14	97. 1	96. 0	90.72	90.58	51.47	50.63	50.55	50.38	18.19	18. 0	16.22	16.1[illegible]

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MATTERS OF MOMENT.

PITH OF THE PRESS COMMENTS.

RUSSIA AND THE NEW TREATY.

"TIMES."

Russia, of course, thoroughly grasps the fact that the Anglo-Japanese alliance is intended, in the first place, as a guarantee against any attempt upon her part to upset the state of things created by the war. That is undeniable; but as organs like the often inspired "Russ" perceive, and as we are assured the Russian Government also perceive, this does not mean that the alliance embodies a policy of offence, whether directed against Russia or against anybody else. . . . . .

We have given Russia a gage, by our attitude in Persia throughout the war, that we do not desire to take any unfair or ungenerous advantage of her. We might easily have adopted a forward policy in that decaying Monarchy while Russia had Japan upon her hands, had we cherished the boundless and unscrupulous ambitions so often assigned to us. We did nothing of the sort, and we may fairly hope that so signal a proof of our fairness and of our self-denial will be imputed to us for righteousness. Circumstanced as Great Britain and Russia are towards each other, there is always the danger of differences and difficulties arising between them, even out of local incidents, without any intentional provocation upon either side. The problem for each is to consider in whether we cannot devise a method of forestalling them, or of solving them by friendly means when they arise.

"TELEGRAPH."

From whatever point of view we survey the effect of the Anglo-Japanese Agreement, we finding nothing but additional bolts fastened to the doors of access to legitimately acquired holdings. Nowhere is Russia cramped or hindered in the task of exploiting and developing the vast resources of her huge Empire. No prosperity she can secure by the most intelligent administration can injure the British Empire, for a prosperous Russia in Europe and in Asia must ever be advantageous to British industry. More even than this: Asia, as Lord Beaconsfield sagely remarked, is large enough for us both, and is indeed so large that only by mutual co-operation can the two predominant Powers hope to turn its colossal resources to the most profitable purpose. There is no reason in the world why such co-operation should be shunned.

"EVENING STANDARD."

There is an increasing disposition among thoughtful people, both in Russia and England, to view the new Anglo-Japanese Alliance in a markedly reasonable light. Russia, with more good sense and moderation than might have been expected, seems inclined to believed that the Treaty is not necessarily a menace to any just interests of her own. It does guarantee Japan and England against any idea of a Russian "revanche" for her late disasters. That is its object. But it is a peaceful and an eminently reasonable object. Further than that, it is aimed solely at the conservation of peace and, consequently, at all who would make themselves mischievous disturbers of the peace. If Russia is wisely determined to seek and ensue peace, and turn her energies to the reconstitution of her own affairs there is no valid reason why we should not come to a better understanding. It cannot be the work of a day, nor must the obstacles in this particular path of peace be minimised. But if there exists there a spirit as sane and pacific as we have, it is not extravagant to hope that the new alliance will prove a bridge over Anglo-Russian antipathies and prejudices.

"TEMPS."

While the Russian Press displays less suspicion with regard to the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, the most important organs of British opinion of all parties are giving proof of more cordial sentiments towards Russia. These are symptoms the importance of which must be fully recognised by France. The revision of international politics has suddenly dimmed. The Russo-Japanese war is at an end, France and Germany have just reached an agreement with regard to the programme of the Morocco Conference, and the moment would appear to be opportune for Powers bound together by permanent interests and separated only by passing misunderstandings to resume their cordial relations.

MOROCCO: THE FRANCO-GERMAN AGREEMENT.

"FIGARO."

The "Figaro" says that the Germany is not beaten, since one of the points is yielded to her on which her rights were nil. France is not beaten, in the sense that something is left her, notably the permission to win her cause before the conference.

"ECHO DE PARIS."

On condition that we consent to have a calm, patient, and firm foreign policy supported by a respectable military force, we have a right to hope that the Morocco game is not lost to us.

"THE "REPUBLIQUE FRANÇAISE."

France issues unscathed from the undeserved ordeal which has been inflicted on her latterly. Our most precious interests are safeguarded, and the prestige of our diplomacy remains intact in the eyes of the world. We have, in short, made the best of a difficult situation.

"JOURNAL."

Strong in our understanding with Germany and assured, as we have been for several months, of the support of Great Britain and Spain, we shall arrive at the Algeciras conference under the best possible conditions.

"GIL BLAS."

The "Gil Blas" expresses its satisfaction at the agreement. It hopes that the great French establishments which have already such considerable interests in Morocco will soon have there the preponderant place which is due to them, as it is convinced that the outcome of the conference cannot but be favorable to French interests.

"GAULOIS."

The "Gaulois" points out that the result of the negotiations leaves intact the principle of the disputs regarding Morocco, and that it postpones a settlement, the date and final character of which will be fixed by the Algeciras conference.

"SIECLE."

The "Siècle" thinks that France and Germany have shown toward one another a courtesy and a condescension of which sympathetic traces will remain in their future relations.

"GLOBE."

As far as the draft programme of the Conference goes it may reckon upon the cordial assent of this country. There is nothing in it which in any way inimical to our interests, and we shall indubitably act up to the spirit of the Anglo-French Agreement, to which French obtained a free hand in Morocco so far as Great Britain was concerned.

THE WHITE TERROR.

It was well that the International Congress on Tuberculosis, now being held in Paris, should have been opened by the President of the French Republic. We cannot have too much approval and practical support in the highest quarters for the battle that science is waging against the terrible malady which has justly been described as the White Terror. We Britons know the strong practical interest taken in the subject by his Majesty the King, and we are glad to see our Sovereign's personal friend, the French President, seconding his Majesty's efforts. On the present occasion, we gather, considerable controversy is likely to be excited by the question of the curative value of the collection of tuberculous patients in sanatoria. To the mere layman it would seem that there is, obviously, something to be said both against and for the practice. On the one hand, the opponents of sanatoria argue that the congregation of patients together cannot make for the extirpation of the bacillus. On the other, it is unquestionable that it is only in establishments where a number of patients are treated together that it is practically possible to give them the full advantage of the best treatment. The question, however, is one which it would be idle for the layman to discuss: it can only be left to science—which in England alone has succeeded in reducing the annual number of victims by two-thirds within the last half-century.

LA CLEMENCE DE CLEMENTEL.

The ex-Queen of Madagascar, now staying at a boarding-house at Saint-Germain, has been received by the Minister of the Colonies with due ceremony, and we are glad to learn that M. Clémentel has had a pleasant little surprise for the dethroned Ranavalo. She has constantly complained of the insufficiency of the income allowed her by the Government of the country which has removed her from the Malagasy throne, and now her allowance is to be raised from £1,200 to £2,000 a year. That is an act which does honor to the old tradition of French gallantry, which should certainly not be found in defaults when the lady in question is a dethroned and exiled Queen. Poor Ranavalo informed a journalist, the other day, that she had suffered terribly on her passage from Algiers to Marseilles, and all those who know how exceedingly nasty the Gulf of Lyons can make itself when an autumn gale is blowing will sympathise with her. But Ranavalo loves Paris, and, with the prospect of a substantial addition to her pin money, she ought to enjoy her shopping and sight-seeing thoroughly. The clemency of M. Clémentel is a graceful episode in a story which has a pathos of its own, for Ranavalo does not seem to have been treated with superfluous generosity hitherto.

SHIPPING IN THE FAR EAST.

BRITAIN LOSING GROUND.

The war of armies and navies is over in the Far East, but with the dawn of peace comes the herald of a new war—a war of commerce, in which Britain will be fighting for her existence as an industrial nation as Japan fought for existence as a Power. But shall we be found as ready for the fray, as well equipped, and as efficient as the island kingdom has proved herself? Those on the spot have sore misgivings on the subject.

We have read of the mammoth liner launched in Germany and the other sea monster the Amerika, also sailing under the Kaiser's flag, which has been completed at Belfast, while it is announced that Japan has asked for tenders for eight steamers to be built on the Clyde. These announcements are pregnant with the greatest meaning to the British Empire. The Man in the Street is largely ignorant of the huge strides made by the German mercantile marine during the past few years, and the steady, relentless advance of the Norddeutscher Lloyd and Hamburg-Amerika lines. Fostered by judicious bounties and encouraged by the Kaiser himself, the heads of these great concerns are competing with British shipping all over the world, obtaining huge slices of the trade in ports where the German flag was seldom seen, and even cutting out the British flag altogether in some places. It was no idle boast when the Kaiser said that the future of Germany lay on the water. A few years ago the British public were horrified when the hitherto despised German boats obtained the blue ribbon of the Atlantic, and were content to point out that the largest if not the swiftest vessels were owned in Great Britain. But recent events show that even there we are losing our supremacy.

However, it is not with the Atlantic trade that this article deals, but with the ever-increasing volume of traffic in the Pacific—a traffic which will grow enormously now that Korea and Manchuria are to be opened up to commerce. There can be no doubt that China is on the verge of an awakening such as has been seldom seen in the history of the world, and unless our manufacturers adopt scientific methods to discover what is wanted, Japan, America, and Germany will obtain the lion's share of the increasing trade, and, what is more, foreign bottoms will be employed to carry the freight.

During the past few months Germany's shipping in the Far East has been advancing at an enormous rate. Not many years ago the passenger traffic to China was divided between the P. and O. Company and the Messageries Maritimes, but from the time that the Norddeutscher Lloyd started to compete with two or three of their smaller boats the popularity of the older lines diminished. And the German company has steadily gone forward since that time. Bigger and better boats have been put on the service; other fleets (including well-known British companies which were considered as established for ever) have been acquired, until now perhaps the Norddeutscher Lloyd is the leading passenger line in the Far East.

Some of the best passenger ships seen at Hong Kong are these fine liners under the German flag, and a regular service is ran between Hong Kong, Borneo, Singapore, and the Southern seas. Since the Scottish Oriental Line, sailing between Hong Kong and Bangkok was bought up, the Kaiser's mercantile flag has taken first place at the Siamese capital, while it is seen as often as the red ensign in Singapore!

While some dozen years ago British shipping was almost without a rival in the Far East, it has now to contend against three or four powerful competitors, more or less supported by their own Governments. Since the United States acquired the Philippines their commerce has made giant strides, and the British tonnage trading with Manila is gradually growing less. Japan, too, has been slowly obtaining a footing in these Far Eastern ports, and her competition will be felt more than ever now the war is over. Most of her best trading vessels have been employed by the Government during the war, and they will revert to their proper function, while the charters of foreign vessels which have taken their places will be cancelled, although for the next month or two large numbers of vessels will doubtless be required to carry the big army back to Japan. Also the Japanese have become possessed of a number of fine merchant vessels during the course of hostilities, and these will be available for trade purposes. And if another eight are to be built on the Clyde it can easily be foreseen what strenuous times for the shipping trade are ahead in the Far East, even if the volume of trade with Korea and Manchuria, now that they are to be thoroughly opened up, turns out all that is hoped for. China is also building up a mercantile marine. Old steamers are bought which the Chinese can utilise for coasting purposes, while they can obtain a profit where foreigners could not possibly hope to do so.

If Britain is to retain the bulk of this trade there must be no conferences and rings to discriminate against British goods, and the Government must resolutely back up all the legitimate rights of British merchants. Those who follow Far Eastern affairs know only too well how handicapped our merchants are when competing with other nations. Our Foreign Office, Ministers, and Consuls too often consider trade as a matter of no moment, something quite beneath a great department of State, and so concessions and contracts have been lost to Britain because our Minister has not interested himself as has that of other countries. Then, too, the foreign shipping lines receive subsidies; direct or indirect, from their Government. Only shippers can estimate the amount of freight lost to British vessels during the war. The Russians made a dead set against our trade, while leaving the Germans practically immune.

British shippers and British traders must wake up and study the requirements of their customers as scientifically as their rivals, and unless the Government supports our merchants as energetically as do the rulers of those who desire our trade no amount of energy and science on their part will enable them to maintain their present position.

THE TWO KAISERS.

From Vienna some various stories attributing Francis Joseph's uncompromising attitude towards the Hungarians to the influence of the other Kaiser; and the Hungarian Independence party appears to favour such an explanation. Since it is calculated to put up the backs of Magyars, Czechs, and all the non-German constituents of the Dual Monarchy, it is an interpretation of the trouble that this party might naturally feel inclined to adopt without too careful scrutiny of the evidence for it; and it is becoming quite a habit everywhere nowadays to cry, "Cherchez Guillaume!" The Transvaal, Kiao-chau, Mesopotamia, Venezuela, Morocco, form a selection of William II.'s known spheres of interest; and the meeting with the Tsar may still be explained according to the taste and fancy of the commentator. Consequently, whether it is Scandinavia or Austria-Hungary, the "temptation to look for "clues" in the direction of Potsdam is very strong. How much, if any, substratum of truth there may be in the present case we do not pretend to guess. But of one thing we may be sure. Francis Joseph, who understands his own business, has acted upon his own opinion, whether any advice from outside has been received or not. He is far too sagacious not to realise that advice from Germany in this matter would not be disinterested beyond suspicion.

MADAME DE BRAZZA AND M. GENTIL.

In the course of an interview regarding the recent disclosures concerning the administration of the Congo, Mme. de Brazza is represented as saying:—

"My husband would certainly have been very much vexed at this controversy which has arisen around his memory and M. Gentil. Their last interview was a cordial one. M. de Brazza and M. Gentil did not follow exactly the same political lines, but there was no animosity between them. When M. Gentil was suddenly taken ill before returning to France M. de Brazza sent him a doctor. There was never any disagreement between the Government and myself about my husband's funeral. I simply asked that the religious ceremony should take place at the church of Sainte Clotilde."

Administration des Chemins de fer de l'Etat

AVIS

L'Administration a l'honneur d'informer le public qu'il sera procédé, le Samedi, 21 Octobre courant, de 9 h. du matin à midi, à la vente aux enchères publiques, aux Magasins de Gabbary, des vieux articles y déposés et où l'on peut prendre connaissance de la nomenclature des dits articles et des conditions de la vente.

Pour être admis à concourir, le soumissionnaire devra verser, au préalable, L.E. 5 à titre de dépôt provisoire. Le soumissionnaire déclaré adjudicataire devra parfaire cette somme jusqu'à concurrence de 10% du montant de l'offre agréée.

Toute offre faite ou déposée postérieurement au jour et à l'heure ci-dessus désignés, ne sera pas prise en considération.

L'Administration ne s'engage pas à accepter les prix les plus élevés ni n'importe quelle offre. Elle se réserve le droit de diviser la vente.

Le Caire, le 9 Octobre 1905. 26544-1

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Doctors have been loathe to endorse a catarrh remedy because catarrh and catarrhal diseases have puzzled the medical fraternity for many decades.

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More prominent physicians use and endorse Peruna each year.

Dr. A. Morgan, 214 Cofer street, Indianapolis, Ind., writes:

"Regular physicians do not, as a rule, endorse patent medicines. I have, however, found in my practice that Peruna is a notable exception and not at all like any other medicine generally sold as 'patent medicine.'

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"It is a specific for catarrh of the head, lungs or stomach, a fine remedy for female troubles, and invaluable to mothers and children.

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Peruna occupies a unique position in medical science. It is the only internal systemic catarrh remedy known to the medical profession to-day.

Robert R. Roberts, M. D., Washington, D. C., writes:

"Through my own experience as well as that of many of my friends and acquaintances who have been cured or relieved of catarrh by the use of Hartman's Peruna, I can confidently recommend it to those suffering from such disorders, and have no hesitation in prescribing it to my patients."—Robert R. Roberts.

DR. LLEWELLYN JORDAN,
Medical Examiner United States Treasury.

Catarrh is a systemic disease curable only by systemic treatment. A remedy that cures catarrh must aim directly at the depressed nerve centers. This is what Peruna does.

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It has no bad effect upon the system, and gradually eliminates catarrh by removing the cause of catarrh. There are a multitude of homes where Peruna has been used off and on for twenty years. Such a thing could not be possible if Peruna contained any drugs of a narcotic nature.

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DELEGATION MUNICIPALE

(Communication Officielle)

La Délégation Municipale s'est réunie le 10 Octobre 1905 à 5 ½ h. 1/2 p.m. sous la présidence de M. Amb. A. Ralli.

Présents : MM. Abdel Moneim Bey Dalil, R. Stross, G. Zervudachi, Ahmed Bey Eyoub, membres, A. Wilner, secrétaire p. i.

Communication est donnée : 1° d'une lettre ministérielle du 5 Octobre approuvant les crédits votés par la Commission dans sa séance du 27 Septembre 1905 ; 2° d'une lettre ministérielle du 5 Octobre autorisant l'acceptation par la Commission Municipale du legs fait à la ville d'Alexandrie par M. E. Friedheim ; 3° d'une lettre ministérielle du 4 Octobre 1905 suspendant le projet de règlement sur la malléinisation obligatoire des solipèdes, en vue de son examen par les Services intéressés.

La Délégation prend connaissance des dispositions prises par la Municipalité d'accord avec la Compagnie des Eaux, en vue de l'inauguration des nouveaux filtres.

Elle regrette de ne pouvoir, à cause du principe, accepter une proposition tendant à mettre à la charge de la Ville l'éclairage d'une horloge que le propriétaire projette d'installer dans une tourelle de sa propriété à San Stefano, de telle sorte que le public puisse en profiter également.

La Délégation prend note d'un rapport du 3 Octobre 1905 du Service de la Voirie faisant part des résultats obtenus par les essais de goudronnage entrepris dans la rue du Musée.

Le service désirant continuer ces essais en employant un autre mode de goudronnage, la Délégation l'y autorise, mais elle l'invite à proposer, dans ce but, une rue de plus grand trafic que celle indiquée dans son rapport.

La Délégation est d'avis d'attirer l'attention de la Police sur les inconvénients résultant du manque de voitures dans certains postes de stationnement de la ville, particulièrement à la rue Rosette, et de prier cette administration de trouver un moyen obligeant les voitures à stationner aux dits endroits.

La Délégation charge les services de lui faire des propositions en vue de l'installation d'urinoire sur les terrains des quais, aux endroits les plus convenables à cet égard.

Les recettes se sont élevées du 1er Janvier à fin Septembre 1905, pour le budget ordinaire, à L.E. 179392, et pour le budget extraordinaire à L.E. 49311.

Les dépenses, pour la même période, sont de L.E. 133361, pour le budget ordinaire et de L.E. 17406, pour le budget extraordinaire.

La séance a été levée à 7h. 1/4 p.m.

Securite Publique

On se rappelle qu'il y a un mois environ on avait signalé à la Municipalité le danger que présentait pour la sécurité publique un balcon dont le marbre brisé restait suspendu sur une des rues les plus fréquentées de notre ville, près de la Poste.

Les réclamations furent inutiles, ainsi que les remontrances d'un de nos confrères et le balcon resta dans son état caduc pendant plus d'un mois.

Il vient enfin d'être réparé, probablement sur les instances des locataires ; mais que penser de l'incurie municipale qui a ainsi négligé de pourvoir à la sécurité publique, au dépit des plaintes du public et de la presse !

Les terrains des Wakfs

La haute commission des Wakfs vient de charger S.E. Ibrahim Hilmi pacha, des domaines, un délégué de la Daira Sanieh et un inspecteur des Domaines à Ghezireh et Ghizeh pour se rendre dans la mouditieh de Béhéra afin d'étudier les meilleures systèmes pour l'amélioration des terrains des Wakfs.

Cette commission étudiera la création des nouveaux masrafs sur les dits terrains.

Le coût des améliorations, que l'administration des Wakfs se propose d'introduire dans ses terrains d'El Khazzan (province de Béhéra) est évalué à L.E. 50,000.

Theatre Alhambra

Hier pour la soirée au bénéfice de Mme della Guardia a été représentée la fameuse pièce d'Alexandre Dumas "La Dame aux Camélias."

La salle regorgeait de monde et les abords étaient bien garnis. L'exécution de la pièce, trop connue pour que nous ayions à nous y arrêter, a été couronnée du plus brillant succès. Des corbeilles de fleurs et, divers objets de valeur ont été offerts à la charmante directrice de la troupe et de nombreux rappels sur la scène se sont fait entendre. M. Maggi a naturellement participé à ce succès dans son rôle d'Alfred.

On donne ce soir "Lo Stratagema di Sesfino", brillante comédie en 3 actes de MM. A. Mars et Desvalliers.

BULLETIN DE LA BOURSE

(Ouvert aujourd'hui à midi et demie)

Le marché se raffermit sur certaines valeurs mais comme affaires importantes il n'y a guère à signaler que la National Bank, l'Agricole, les Markets et l'Anglo-American Nile.

De 27 3/16 la National Bank remonte à 27 1/4 et l'Agricole de 9 23/32 à 9 3/4.

L'affaire en référé concernant l'opposition des Princes au paiement d'un acompte de 10£ sur la Daira est venu ce matin devant le tribunal mixte du Caire, mais la question ne sera tranchée que demain. Le cours de la Daira se maintient à 27 15/16 acheteurs.

Les Estates restent stationnaires à 1 7/32 acheteurs.

Les Cotton Mills s'avancent de 5/3 à 5/6 et les Markets de 25/6 à 25/9.

De 10 15/16 la Nungovich fléchit à 10 7/8 vendeurs.

Quant à l'Anglo-American Nile elle continue son mouvement ascentionnel et atteint 5 7/8.

En revanche l'Ordinary Khedivial Mail tombe de 22/9 à 22/6, la Delta Light de 13 à 12 15/16 et la Ramleh Railway de 7 1/8 à 7 1/16.

MOUVEMENT MARITIME
DU PORT D'ALEXANDRIE

ARRIVÉES

10 octobre

Port-Said ; 20 h., v. ang. Acacia, cap. Thomas, ton. 1818, à Tamvaco.

Rangoon et Port-Said ; 20 h., vap. ital. Orsolo, cap Zennaro, ton. 2775, à Luxardo.

DÉPARTS

10 octobre

Syrie ; vap. ang. Milo, cap. Barnett.

Chypre ; vap. ang. Esperanza, cap. Jeroyanni.

Messine et Gênes ; vap. ital. Tebe, cap. Mancini.

Novorossisky ; vap. ang. Swindon, cap. Thomas, sur lest.

Kerseo ; vap. ang. Dunster, cap. Day, sur lest.

Southampton ; transport ang. Danera, cap. Smith.

EXPORT MANIFESTS.

Pour LE PIREE et ODESSA, par le bateau russe "Tchibatchoff," parti le 4 octobre :

Divers, 829 sacs riz, 110 sacs haricots, 24 colis dattes, 8 colis divers

Mohr & Fenderl,	105 balles coton	
Choremi, Benachi & Co.,	37	" "
G. Ricoken,	30	" "
R. & O. Lindemann,	50	" "
	222 balles coton	

Pour PIRÆUS and CONSTANTINOPLE, by the S.S. "El-Kahira," sailed on the 4th October :

Various, 20 bales cotton, 2,249 bags rice, 333 bags henna, 45 packages dates, 3 packages skins, 46 packages sundries

For LONDON, by the S.S. "Edith," sailed on the 5th October :

Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd,	671 tons cotton seed		
Behrend & Co.,	1,034	"	"
Kafr-el-Zayat Cotton Co.,	20,339 bags oil cake		
Bank of Egypt Ltd,	67 packages ivory		
Alex Bonded W'house,	6	"	"
B. Nathan & Co.,	6	"	"
Thos. Cook & Son,	26	"	"
E. Casdagli,	7	"	"
Bank of Egypt Ltd,	437 bags gum		
G. Brach & Co.,	93	"	"
J. Ismalum & Co.,	2 cases cigarettes		
Sté An. Le Khédive,	1	"	"
Zafarani,	1	"	"
G. Brach & Co.,	4 bales dry hides		
Behor Barki,	9	"	"
Hadjee & Co.,	5	"	"
H. Stavrides,	970 boxes dates		
A. Misrahi,	16 bales wool		
John R.as & Co.,	3 cases horns and skins		
Alex. Bonded Warehouse,	9 cases military effects, 1 bundle said to contain 2 cases tissues, 1 case typewriter		
John Ross & Co.,	1 case books, 1 case effects		
E. Casdagli,	21 cases wax		
John B. Caffari,	9 packages general merchand.		
A. G. Pappa & Co.	Hanna Saleh, 75 packages quails		
G. N. Candioglu,	25 packages quails		

For ENGLAND, by the S.S. "Glenstrae," sailed on the 5th October :

N. E. Tamvaco, 1,497 tons cotton seed

Pour LA SYRIE, par le bateau franç. "Niger," parti le 5 octobre :

Divers, 96 colis divers

Pour MARSEILLE, par le bateau franç. "Ségégal," parti le 6 octobre :

POUR MARSEILLE

Sté Le Khédive,	16 cais. cigarettes	
S. Levy,	73 balles sacs vides	
Bonded Stores,	16 cais. meubles, 7 c. cigarettes	
P. L. Rolin,	444 colis vieux bronze	
Candioglu,	15 fard. 75 cages cailles	
Pappa,	45 fard. 225 cages cailles	
Divers,	20 colis divers	
Carver Bros. & Co. Ltd,	30 balles coton	
G Franger & Co.,	201	" "
G. Ricoken,	30	" "
R. & O. Lindemann,	176	" "
F. C. Baines & Co.,	77	" "
J. Plahts & Co.,	139	" "
E. Mallioca & Co.,	56	" "
G. Petracchi & Co.,	32	" "
Peel & Co.,	31	" "
Choremi, Benachi & Co.,	80	" "
	802 balles coton	

POUR LE HAVRE

G Franger & Co.,	25 balles coton	
R. & O. Lindemann,	50	" "
	75 balles coton	

A. Tedeschi, 1 cais. plumes

POUR DUNKERQUE

F. C. Baines & Co.,	30 balles coton	
R. & O. Lindemann,	25	" "
Choremi, Benachi & Co.,	15	" "
	70 balles coton	

POUR BARCELONE

J. Planta & Co., 25 balles coton

POUR SFAX

Miladi, 10 colis cuir

POUR ALGER

B. Barki, 65 sacs henné

For PORT-SAID and SYRIA, by the S.S. "Prince Abbas," sailed on the 7th October :

Various, 510 bags rice, 88 bags henna, 10 bags cotton, 100 bags sugar, 20 bags gall-nuts, 23 packages coffee, 11 packages skins, 954 packages sundries.

ARISTON AERATED WATERS

Guaranteed Distilled.

ALEXANDRIA: 7 Rue de la Poste. | CAIRO: Grande Rue Boutique Ste. Waite, Sharia Bahad, Kasr-el-Nil

EASTERN TELEGRAPH Co. LTD.

AVERAGE TIME occupied in transmission of Egyptian telegrams from England to Alexandria on Monday, 10th Oct., 1905.

OUTWARDS.

Between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. (Cairo time)

FROM	MESSAGES HANDED IN AT The Company's Offices.	Postal Telegraph Offices.
	H. M.	H. M.
London	9	30
Liverpool	16	—
Manchester	22	—
Glasgow	10	—
Other Provincial Offices	—	31

STOCKS AND SHARES

Closing Prices, to-day at 1 p.m.

Shares	BANKS.	
Lst. 13 ½	Imperial Ottoman Bank	—
" 27 ¼	Nat. Bank of Egypt ...	—
" —	do do New	2 ½
Fcs. 426 —	National Bank of Greece	—
Fcs. 814 —	Crédit Foncier Egyptien	9500
	[Lottery Bonds	316]
Lst. 9 ¾	Agricultural Bank	9¾
Fcs. 135 —	Banque d'Athènes	—
Lst. 1 ¼	Egypt Investment Co.	—
" 9 ¼	Land Bank of Egypt ...	85
	LAND, &c.	
Fcs. 970 —	Agric. Jadait. Egypt...	520
	Fond.	950
L.E. 42 ½	Behera Company ...	5¼
" 2 17/32	Egypt Delta Land Co....	—
" 6 ¾	Wadan Estate Coy....	5
" 4 ¼	Land & Mortgage ...	—
" 27 ¼	New Daira Sanieh Fond.	178
" —	Corporation of Western Egypt	1¼
33/ —	New Egyptian Co. ...	6
	Egypt Estates Ltd. ...	1 7/32
	COMMERCIAL, INDUSTRIAL	
Lst. 30 —	Alexand. Bonded Stores	—
	Pref.	4
" ½	Anglo-Egypt. Spinning Co.	—
" 25 —	Bourse Khédiviale ...	—
" 75 —	pref. Cairo Railway Transport Ord.	80
Fcs. 202 —	ex Cr. Brewery Alex. Fond.	201
" — —	do 6 % Debs.	500
" 125 —	do Cairo Fond.	92
Sh. 5.6 —	Egypt. Cotton Mills ...	—
" 25/9 —	do Markets ...	100
" 33.6 —	do Salt and Soda Fond.	—
Fcs. 70 —	Ciments d'Egypte....	18
Lst. —	Egypt. Trust & Invest.	1¼
" 7 ¾	Kafr-el-Zayat Cot. Coy.	102
" 10 ¼	Nungovich Hotels ...	101
" 38 ½	Soc. Pressage et Dépôts	102
" 29 ¼	Société Presses Libres	101
	NAVIGATION & WATER WORKS.	
Lst. 5 ½	Anglo - American Nile & a. Co.	98
" 4 ¼ ex	Khedivial Mail S.S. & o. Co. Fonds.	22/6
" 15 ¼	Alex. Water Company	—
Fcs. 1155	Cairo Water Coy. Fonds.	1150
	RAILWAYS & TRAMWAYS.	
Lst. 12 ½	Delta Light	97
" — —	Delta Light Def. ...	13
" 10 —	Fayoum	—
" 27 —	Kenah-Assouan ...	—
Fcs. 162 —	Alexandria Trams ...	490
" — —	do Fonds	330
Lst. 7 ¼	Ramleh Railway ...	—

Furnished by Reid & Bernard 10, St. Marks Buildings, Alexandria, and Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo, who undertake the sale and purchase of Stocks and Shares, on the local Bourse and also on the London Stock Exchange.

CLOTURE
DE LA
BOURSE KHEDIVIALE
CONTRATS

Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises — 6h. p.m.

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre ...	...	Tal. 13 23/32 à —/—	3/4
Janvier...	...	" 13 23/32 " —/—	3/4
Mars ...	...	" 13 27/32 " —/—	—

Graines de coton

N.-D.-J.	...	P.T. 55 20/40 à —/—	25/40
Février-Mars.	...	" 56 30/40 " —/—	35/40

Fives-Saidi

Sept.-Oct.	...	P.T. 123 — à 124 —	
Nov.-Déc.-Jan.	...	" 123 — " 124 —	

REMARQUES

Coton.—Récolte actuelle : L'après-midi a été très active et ferme et la clôture finale a eu lieu en hausse de 1/8 sur celle de 1h. Il y a un certain sentiment meilleur parmi la spéculation.

Dans la matinée prix plus haut pour nov. tal. 13 5/8 à —/— ; plus bas pour nov. 13 9/16 à —/—. Dans l'après-midi prix plus haut pour nov. 13 23/32 à —/— ; plus bas pour nov. 13 11/16 à —/—.

N.B.—Reports sans changements.

Au moment de la clôture les nouvelles étaient des suivantes :

Liverpool, coton égyptien disponible. 7 13/16. Fut. nov. : 7 14/64.

Liverpool : coton américain : Futurs jan.-fév. : 5.32. Futurs mai-juin : 5.40

New-York : cot. amér. : Futurs jan. : 9.34 " " mai : 10.05

Graines de coton. — Récolte actuelle :— Article négligé en faveur des cotons et cours sans changement.

Dans la matinée prix plus haut pour 3 mois P.T. 55 25/40 à —/— ; plus bas pour 3 mois P.T. 55 20/40 à —/—. Dans l'après-midi, prix plus haut pour 3 mois P.T. 55 20/40 à —/— ; plus bas pour 3 mois P.T. 55 20/40 à —/—.

N.B.—Reports inchangés.

Fives-Saidi.—Récolte actuelle : Marché nul.

Alexandrie, le 10 octobre 1905.

COTONS

copie de la dépêche
DE L'ALEXANDRIA GENERAL PRODUCE ASSOCIATION
à la
LIVERPOOL COTTON ASSOCIATION

(Cours pratiqués hier soir à 5h. p.m. à la Bourse Khédiviale.)

Tal. 13 11/16	Livraison	Novembre	
" 13 11/16	"	Janvier	
" 13 13/16	"	Mars	
Marché ferme			

(Cours clôture d'hier soir à 6h. p.m. affichés par l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises à la Bourse Khédiviale).

Tal. 13 23/32	Livraison	Novembre
" 13 23/32	"	Janvier
" 13 27/32	"	Mars
Marché ferme		

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 9h. 45 a.m.)

Tal. 13 13/16	Livraison	Novembre
" 13 25/32	"	Janvier
" 13 15/16	"	Mars
Marché steady		

Arrivages de ce jour, à Minet-el-Bassal, cantars 2 744

(Cours pratiqués ce jour à la Bourse Khédiviale à 12h.45 p.m.)

Tal. 13 15/16	Livraison	Novembre
" 13 15/16	"	Janvier
" 14 1/16	"	Mars
Marché ferme		

MARCHE DE MINET-EL-BASSAL

11 octobre 1905.—(11h.55 a.m.)

Coton — Tendance du marché du 10 octobre : Faible et en baisse

REMARQUES

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair et Good : ½ de baisse

HAUTE-EGYPTE ET FAYOUM

Fair, Fully Fair, Good Fair, Fully Good Fair, Good : ½ de baisse

ABBASSI

2me qualité, 1re qualité, extra: Sans changement

LAHMOVICH

2me qualité, 1re qualité, extra: Sans changement

Etat du marché de ce jour, cot. : Soutenues Les arrivages de ce jour se chiffrent par cantars 25832 contre même jour l'année précédente cantars 21531

Graines de coton.—Sans changement

	Disponible	Ticket
Mit-Afifi—53½		Rien
Haute-Egypte.—52½	.	Rien

Blés.—Très fermes

Qualité Saidi.—Cond. Saha P.T. — à —

Bahéra : " " " 120 à 128

Fèves.—Marché nul

Saidi : disponible : —

Fayoum : disponible : —

Qualité Saidi : Cond. Saha P.T. 130 à 132

Lentilles.—Soutenues

Disponible : Rien

Cond. Saha P.T. 120 à 130

Orges.—Même situation

" Cond. Saha P.T. 60 à 62

Maïs.—Sans changement

Disponible : Rien.

" Cond Saha P.T. 98 à 102

Exportation du 10 oct.	dep. le 6 oct.	
Coton Bal. 359	Bal. 11135	
Gr. de cot. Ard. —	Ard. 30514	
Fèves "	" —	

Exportations probables de la semaine :

	1905	1904
Coton	Bal. 16,000	13,700
Graines de coton	Ard. 60,000	37,000
Fèves	" —	3,000

DOMAINES DE L'ETAT
(Agence d'Alexandrie)
Arrivages

Coton.—Balles 41 cantars, prov. Santa

AVIS

Le 12 octobre 1905, à 11h.30 a.m. aura lieu une enchère de coton, à l'Agence d'Alexandrie, des Domaines de l'Etat, savoir : lots 19 soit 847 balles 5,754 cantars des provenances suivantes : —

Les prix suivants ont été pratiqués ce jour

COTON
C.M.B.
(BASSE-EGYPTE)

Province Béhéra	par Cantar
Damanhour. — De P.T. 270 à 280	
Province Garbieh	
Kafr-Zayat — — De P.T. 295 à 300	
Tantah. — — " " 292½ à 300	
Province Menoufieh	
Menouf — — De P.T. 280 à 292½	
(MOYENNE EGYPTE)	
Province Fayoum	
Fayoum — — — De P.T. 220 à 230	
(HAUTE-EGYPTE)	
Beni-Souef... — De P.T. 225 à 210	

SECTION DES GRAINES ET CEREALES

PRIX FRANCO-STATION : DISPONIBLE TICKET

Graines de coton Afifi	P.T. 53½	à P.T. —
Haute-Egypte	" 52½	" —
Blé Saidi	" —	" —
Fèves Saidi	" —	" —
Fayoumi	" —	" —

ARRIVAGES

du mardi 11 octobre 1905

Documents de l'"Alexandria General Produce Association."

CHEMINS DE FER.	BARQUE
Cotons ... —	8/8 3593 —
Graines de coton... —	ons 17936 —
Blés Saidi —	— —
" Béhéra —	— —
Fèves Saidi —	— —
" Béhéra —	— —
Orges —	— —
Maïs —	— —
Lentilles... —	— —

Cotons.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 426,870

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1905 jusqu'à ce jour, Ard. 252,852

Jour même jour en 1904 :

BANQUES ET CHEMINS DE FER		
Coton — — — —	5/8	3087
Graines de coton ... —	ons	15347
Blé Saidi — — —	"	—
" Béhéra — — —	"	598
Fèves Saidi — — —	"	2214
" Béhéra — — —	"	—
Orge — — — —	"	—
Maïs — — — —	"	—
Lentilles — — —	"	—

Coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour, cantars 551,757

Graines de coton.—Total des arrivages depuis le 1er septembre 1904 jusqu'à ce jour Ard. 801,919

CONTRATS, (11 h. 55 a.m.)

Cours de la Bourse de Minet-el-Bassal

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre...	Tal.	13 7/8	à —
Janvier — —	"	13 27/32	" —
Mars — —	"	13 15/16	" —

Graines de coton

N.-D.-J.	P.T.	55 20/40	à —
Février-Mars...	"	56 30/40	" —

Fives-Saidi

Sept.-Oct. —	P.T.	123 —	à 124 —
Nov.-Déc.-Jan. —	"	123 —	" 124 —

REMARQUES

Cotons : Nouvelle récolte. — Grâce à la reprise d'Amérique, notre marché a ouvert à 13 13/16 pour le novembre et reste soutenu autour de ce prix. Il manque pourtant un peu d'activité.

Graines de coton: Nouvelle récolte — Presque pas d'affaires. Le cours d'ouverture pour les 3 mois a été de P.T. 55 1/.

Fives-Saidi: Nouvelle récolte.—Marché nul.

Exterieur

Dépêches particulières du 10 octobre 1905

PRODUITS EGYPTIENS

LIVERPOOL

Coton: Etat du Marché.—Calme

Disp.—F.G.F.: 7 13/16 (sans changement)

Futurs Nov. : 7 14/64 (2/64 de baisse)

LIVERPOOL

Graines de coton.—Soutenues

Fèves.—Sans affaires

HULL

Graines de coton.—Plutôt fermes, mais affaires modérées

Fèves.—Cours nominaux

LONDRES

Graines de coton.—Fermes

COTON AMERICAIN

LIVERPOOL

Futurs jan.-fév. : 5.29 (6 points de baisse)

" mai-juin : 5.38 (6 points de baisse)

Disponible : 5 27 (4 points de baisse)

NEW-YORK

Middling Upland 10.20 (10 points de hausse)

Futurs jan. : 9.35 (20 points de hausse)

" mai : 10.18 (21 points de hausse)

Arrivages du jour, balles 80,000

Contre même jour, l'année dernière, balles 84,000

TELEGRAMME HAVAS

BOURSE du 10 octobre 1905
COURS DES VALEURS A TERME, CLOTURE

PARIS

Rente Française 3 % ...	...	Fr.	99 60
Actions du Suez ...	...	"	4513 —
Lots Turcs...	...	"	134 50
Turc Unifié...	...	"	90 90
Dette Egyptienne Unifiée..	...	"	90 —
Daira Saniah ...	...	"	102 30
Crédit Foncier Egyptien ...	...	"	—
Extérieur espagnol ...	...	"	52 97
Obl. Banque Nat. de Grèce ...	...	"	—
Banque d'Athènes, nouvelles actions ...	...	"	136 ½
Métropolitain ...	...	"	—
Suez consolidé...	...	"	92 50
Somowice ...	...	"	—
Change sur Londres ...	...	"	25 17½
Sucre N° 3 disponible ...	...	"	—
Sucre N° 3 livrable le 4 de mars ...	...	"	—

LONDRES

Consolidés anglais ...	...	£	88 ½
Reconstitué—Paris 3, Londres 4, Berlin 5.			

CEREAL MARKET.

ROD EL FARAG (NATIONAL BANK'S SHOONAH)

YESTERDAY'S PRICES

Wheat, Tugari...	Ard.	P.T.	128	to P.T. 130
" Middling ...	"	"	134	" 135
" Mawani. ...	"	"	142	" 145
" Shami ...	"	"	120	" 122
Beans, Tugari...	"	"	127	" 130
" Zawati...	"	"	131	" 132
" Nabali...	"	"	135	" 138
" Old...	"	De P.T.	97	" 98
Lentils, Tugari...	"	"	112	" 115
" Zawati ...	"	"	130	" 135
Barley, Tugari ...	"	"	—	" —
" Zawati ...	"	"	—	" —
" Mariuti ...	"	"	71	" 73
Dura Shami ...	"	"	122	" 124
" Rafia ...	"	"	95	" 98
Halba ...	"	"	195	" 200
Termis ...	"	"	63	" 70
Hammos ...	"	"	180	" 190
Simsim ...	"	"	—	" —

CEREALS IN BOAT AT SAHEL

Wheat ...	Ard.	4,000
Beans ...	"	1300
Lentils ...	"	800
Barley ...	"	—
" Mariuti ...	"	2000
" Shaggi ...	"	1000
Dura Shami ...	"	50
" Rafia ...	"	1000
Halba ...	"	200

TO-DAYS EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS:

	Banks' buying	Banks' selling
London cheque. ...	97 —	97 ¼
" 8m. bank paper ..	96 ¾	96 ¾
" 3m. house paper	95 ¼	—
Paris cheque ...	385 —	386 ½
" 8m. bank paper ...	383 —	385 —
" 8m. house paper ...	382 ½	—
Switzerland cheque ...	385 —	386 ½
" 8m. bank paper ...	381 —	—
Germany cheque ...	474 ½	476 ½
" 8m. bank paper ...	469 ½	471 ½
Italian cheque ...	385 —	387 —
Vienna & Trieste cheque	404 ½	406 ½
Constantinople cheque ...	98 ½	99 —

*Less one per mille brokerage.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

CLOSING REPORTS

LIVERPOOL, October 10, 12.55 p.m.

Sales of the day... ...	bales 8,000
of which Egyptians ...	" 200
American (new crop) Middling Spot per cental... ...	" 4/10½
Amer. futures (Nov.-Dec.) ...	5.32
(Jan.-Feb.) ...	5.34
American Middling	5.27
Egypt. fully good fair, delivery (Nov.	7 11/64
" (Dec.)	7 6/64
" (Jan.)	7 2/64
" March	7 —
Egypt. Brown fair per lb.	5 6 16
" good fair ...	7 7/16
" good ...	8 6/16
" fully good fair... ...	7 13/16
Egyptian Sakel Brown new (per 480 lbs.)	32/

LONDON, October 10.

Consols (November)	89 —
Egyptian Unified	106 ½
Private Discount m. bill.	4 ⅝

NEW-YORK, October 10.

Spot Cotton...	10 20
American Futures (November ...	9 67
" " (December) ...	9 85
" " (March ...	10 08
" " (April) ...	10 12
Cable transfers	dol. 4.85½
Bar silver per oz.	57 ⅞
Mexican dollars	46 ¾
Petro day's receipts at all U.S. Ports.	bales 80,000

LIVERPOOL, October 10.

American futures (November December). 5.22

LONDON, October 10.

Private discount (3 months bills) ...	3 ⅛
Bar Silver (per oz. d.)... ...	28 6/16
Comptoir (November)	88 ¾
Rio Tinto	67 ¼
Rand Mines New	8 ¼
Egyptian Unified	106 ¼
" Railway	103 ¼
" Domain.	105 —
Ottoman Defence	103 ½
Turkish Unified	89 ¼
Italian Rente 4 %	104 ¼
Ottoman Bank	14 ¼
National Bank of Egypt ...	27 ¼
Daira Saniah	101 ¼
New Daira...	28 —
Greek Monopole... ...	54 —
Greek Rent 4 %	42 ½
Chartereds of S. Africa ...	2 1/16
Agricultural Bank	9 ⅛
New Egyptians... ...	1 ¼
Nile Valley Gold Mine ... New ...	1 ¼
The Western Oasis Corporation Limited	1 ¼
Delta Light (Bearer shares) ...	13½ business done
Egypt. cot. seed to Hull (Oct.) 5/	8/16 buyers
German Beet Sugar (October) ...	8/9½

PARIS, October 10.

Lots Turcs...	134 —
Crédit Lyonnais	1159 —
Ottoman Bank...	611 —
Chaquse on London	25.17 ½
Sugar White No. 3 (October) ...	24 ½
Crédit Foncier Egyptien ...	815 —
Banque d'Athènes	135 —
Land Bank of Egypt	244 —
Comptoir National d'Escompte ...	662 —

SHARE LIST

ISSUED BY THE "ASSOCIATION DES COURTIERS EN VALEURS D'ALEXANDRIE".

Clôture d'aujourd'hui à 12h 30 p.m.

Agric. Bank of Egypt Lst.	9 ½	à	9 ¾
Nat. Bank of Egypt ...	27 ¼	"	27 ½
Ramleh Railway	7 ⅛	"	—
Egyptian Delta Railway ex-c. ...	12 ½	"	13
Tram. d'Alexandrie. Fcs.	162 —	"	162 ½
" div.	330 —	"	333 —
Alexandria Water ... Lst.	15 ¼	"	—
Eaux du Caire... ... Fcs.	1160	"	1165
Daira Saniah ... ... Lst.	27 ½	"	28 —
Béhéra ... ... L.E.	42 ½	"	—
Bourse Khédiviale ... Lst.	—	"	—
Egyptian Markets	25/9	"	26/ —
Anglo-Egyptian Spinning ...	29/32	"	—
Blairs d'Alex. Priv.	Fcs. 302	"	303 —
" " Div.	102 —	"	103 —
" du Caire Priv.	125 —	"	126 —
" " Div.	63 —	"	64 —
Egypt. Cotton Mills Lst.	5/6	"	5/9
" Salt & Soda ...	33/6	"	33/9 —
Fromage	—	"	—
Presses Libres... ...	—	"	—
Oblig. Crédit Foncier Egyptien 3 % ... Fcs.	375 ½	"	372 ½
Lots Turcs	—	"	—
Banque Nationale de Grèce	—	"	—
Banque Industrielle. L.E.	—	"	—
Caisse di Sconto... ... Fcs.	181	"	178 —
Anglo-American Nile Lst.	5 ¼	"	5 ⅜
Banque d'Athènes ... Fcs.	134	"	134 ½
Deferred Delta... ... Lst.	—	"	—
Nungovich Hotels	10 ¼	"	—
Delta Land	2 ¼	"	—
Egyptian Invest. & Agency Ld. ...	1 ¼	"	—
Land Bank	9 ¼	"	—
Trust Investment	1 9/32	"	—
Estates	1 7/32	"	—
Splendid Hôtels	—	"	—
Choix Padl	124 —	"	125 —
Entreprises Urbaines ...	5 ¼	"	—

ASSOCIATION
DES COURTIERS EN MARCHANDISES
(Service spécial)
DÉPÊCHE D'OUVERTURE
LIVERPOOL 10h. a.m.

Américain
Futurs : jan.-fév. : 5.38
" mai-juin : 5.47

DERNIERS HEURE

(Clôture de la Bourse Khédiviale 6h. p.m.)
Cours de l'Association des Courtiers en Marchandises

Coton F.G.F.Br.

Novembre ...	Tal.	13 15/16	à — 31/32
Janvier ...	"	13 15/16	" — —
Mars	"	14 1/4	" — 3/32

Graines de coton

N.-D.-J.	...	55 20/40	à —
Février-Mars.	...	56 3/40	" —

Fives Saidi

Sept.-Oct.	...	P.T. 123	" 130
Nov.-Déc. Jan.	...	" 126	" 128

OUR PARIS LETTER.

(From our Correspondent.)

Paris, October 2.

At last the interminable negotiations between France and Germany on the question of Morocco are at an end, and what seemed at one time likely to lead to an armed conflict has been settled by the resources of diplomacy. There has always been a suspicion in political circles here that the real desire of Germany was not so much to secure a footing in Morocco as to detach France from the Anglo-French Agreement, or at least to weaken the understanding between the two nations. But when the trouble began the British Government made it plain to France that she could count on British support if she meant to resist Germany's pretensions. The result was that Germany found France by no means willing to yield on anything but secondary questions. On main issues she was firm, and as a contemporary points out to-day:—"It may be an accidental coincidence, but it is none the less worthy of note that, simultaneously with the publication of this epoch-making document [the Anglo-Japanese Treaty], Germany suddenly ceased to 'bait' France, and agreed with her regarding the Morocco Conference." Incidentally, it may be remarked that England's new alliance with Japan is considered here to have immeasurably augmented British influence, and to have made Great Britain the arbiter in Europe of peace or war.

The comments in the French newspapers on the Treaty of Portsmouth, and again last week on the renewed Alliance between England and Japan, have been so friendly, and at the same time so free from bias, that the article by M. de Lanessan in the "Siècle" merely emphasised the opinion of the Gallic Press, with the exception of the Nationalist organs. But the words of the ex-Minister of Marine should carry weight, even among those who believe that the entente cordiale is a piece of political opportunism which will lose its meaning in the world so soon as the Japanese have recovered from the strain of the late struggle. The statesman is assured that they will not be so intoxicated by their victories as to desire further wars; and the Japanese have exhibited their moderation in the hour of success in a way that shows that the Cabinet at Tokio are at least as alive to the benefits of peace as of war. The strength of the Island Empire is not now underestimated by the Powers, and it is no more treated as an unauthorised intruder in the world's politics. We wish we could be as hopeful as M. de Lanessan about the future of Russia; but there is at present only too little evidence that the necessity of internal reorganisation is recognised there as the problem of the hour, however obvious it may be abroad. It is significant that the ex-Minister, while mentioning the disturbing influence of the Kaiser in Morocco, should not only not respond to the German schemes for an alliance between Russia, France, and Germany that must be directed against England, and therefore also against Japan; he even advocates an "amicable understanding" with the latter, and an agreement with China, as a means of securing the French possessions in the Far East. The reasonableness and the broad outlook of modern French foreign policy has seldom been better evidenced.

Golden letters on the façade of the Grand Palais tell the world that the building is consecrated to the glory of the Republic. It has probably never been harnessed to a more glorious work during the five years of its existence (being one of the relics of the exhibition of 1900) than this Congress on Tuberculosis which opened this afternoon in a grandiose ceremony. The dreadful malady is no respecter of persons or nationalities, and since far Cathay was represented by a mandarin, it is to be assumed that it has its victims there as well as in the Western world. Whether consumption exists or not to any extent in the Celestial Empire, it is deplorably prevalent in France, where the numbers of an army corps die every year of it. Hence is easily understandable the interest the Congress has awakened locally. Two thousand black-coated and top-hatted persons were climbing the steps that lead to the Congress Hall this afternoon, all looking very serious and scientific, as if they were bent on exterminating the monster whose operations are more deadly than the deadliest campaign. Within the building were some whose air was less austere. There was even a considerable sprinkling of the fair sex, well-gowned, and more concerned, as it seemed to me, with persons than with principles. I fancy they were there not because of any attraction to the microbe, but because of the masculine need of feminine encouragement. But I may have been wrong. Of a spruce young Englishman, bearing the unfinishable something—a nobility, humanity, and intelligence mixed—that belongs to the doctor, I asked an opinion of the Congress. "Oh, you know," he said confidentially, "they are not of any great scientific value, but they waken us up. And then think how good it is for the general practitioner! He sees his name in print, especially if he is down for a paper. Of course, he has no chance of reading it—it is taken as read—but he gets the glory just the same."

The raillery of my medical friend contains this truth: the papers are very rarely read. There is no time. In this present Congress five sittings of two or three hours only are to be given to the papers; it is impossible that they can be spoken in the time. But the flocking together of birds of a scientific feather is of great importance in maintaining what may be called the moral of those who combat the disease. The framework of the Congress is as noble as can be. In the vast hall of the Palais, covered with gilding and carving, from whose high arches look down the sculptured allegories of the arts, is a dais, backed with precious Gobelins tapestry, flanked with masts bearing the insignia of the Republic, and roofed with an awning of official white and red. Beneath this tabernacle stood the President of the Republic, surrounded by a brilliant group of Ministers and eminent medical men, officially delegated by their respective countries. In the centre of the hall were seated the members of the Congress; in the galleries above hundreds of interested eyes gazed upon the scene, enlivened by many notes of colour. There were uniforms and scarlet sashes upon the platform, and a living dado of the Republican Guards, statuesque in their blue and white, surmounted by the brass helmet and coal-black plume. On an instant the electric light flickered to a bright radiance, and the eye noted with pleasure the graceful details of the building, its gold and its purple, its palms and its flowers, the living mass of concentrated science on the floor of the hall, and the silhouette figures of the speakers on the platform. There were speeches of a portentous length, and there was the official opening pronounced by the President, true to his reputation in interesting himself in good works. Then the great audience, swelled I imagine to three or four thousand, drifted away down the Champs Elysées, to the attractions of the city which has opened its arms with its traditional smile to these philanthropic "intellectuals."

Here is a story which had its origin in a lighthouse. It comes to me from Nice, where so many of our fellow-countrymen will shortly be located during the winter months. At Nice, the oldest inhabitant, so far as is known, is a bent old woman named Madame Allari, who is now a hundred and three years old. She is still hale and hearty, and there is no reason to doubt that she will see her age sensibly increase before she has to go the way of all flesh. Like most old folks, she recalls the events of her youth much more clearly than what has happened since. Madame Allari is the daughter of the first lighthouse-keeper of Villefranche, that fine roadstead in which a British cruiser was always stationed when the late Queen Victoria was in residence at Cimiez. I remember one day when the cruiser Sapphire was lying there I went on board to see one of the officers, and while I was there Lord Goschen (then Mr. Goschen), the First Lord of the Admiralty, came on board and inspected the crew.

Madame Allari is, of course, of Italian origin, for when she was born, and for many years after, Nice was part of Italy. She was only a dozen years of age when the allied troops, after the terrible disasters of the end of the Empire, penetrated into France. Foreign soldiers were lodged in the batteries of Cape Ferrat, and their plundering and pillaging were the terror of the inhabitants, who hid themselves in caves and cellars. It was the general belief among the native population, that the "Germans" lived chiefly on candles, and Mme. Allari asserts that she saw them eat them herself. Her father had been a fisherman for years, and she well remembers the privations which he and his family had to undergo when times were bad and the fish would not "bite." Added to the hardships inseparable from the calling of a fisherman, the Navy was scarce of men, and every now and then the press-gang would descend upon the coast, and every able-bodied man they could find was captured and taken off. The younger men used to hide away in the caverns and cliffs of the adjoining mountains, and her own husband at one time remained in hiding for six months, his mother taking him his food every night after dark. The fisherman at such times as these, when the press-gang was about, dared not venture out to sea, and the most profound misery reigned among the population.

The only means of communication between Villefranche and Nice in those days, before the country was annexed to France, was a goat-path, which the inhabitants of Villefranche used to take when they went into Nice to sell their produce at the market. "I have often myself," said Madame Allari, "tramped into Nice with a basket of fish, carrying my fifty pounds, for which I got six pence—enough to buy bread for my children. Bread in those days was very scarce and very dear." Madame Allari has quite a numerous progeny. One of her sons, Marc Allari, is to-day 79 years of age. He is a fisherman, and the father of eight children and grand-children. Another son is François Allari, 64 years, and a widower; while Pierro Allari, 58, is, like his father, lighthouse-keeper at Villefranche, where he has been stationed for thirty years and has brought up three children. The daughters of the old couple were: Madame Pauline Farault, 70, and the mother of two children, and the eldest daughter, Madame Therese Orengo, who died some years ago, leaving six children, all of them still alive. The times and the doings evoked by the reminiscences of the centenarian daughter of the lighthouse-keeper are very different from those we know to-day, and it may safely be said that when Englishmen take their morning walk along the Promenade des Anglais—called after the visitors from England as a tribute to the gold they annually spend on the Riviera—there is not one in a hundred who thinks of the stormy scenes which were only too familiar in these parts to Madame Allari in her youth.

THE CHINESE POST OFFICE.

A report on the working of the Chinese Post Office in 1904 has just been published by order of the Inspector General of Customs and Posts. In a brief historical introduction an interesting summary is given of the slow stages by which the Chinese Post Office, in its present form, was brought into existence, and of the difficulties which still remain to be overcome before it can be made to meet the postal needs of the nation as a whole. The genesis of the Chinese Post Office is to be found in an experiment begun by Sir Robert Hart as far back as 1861, when as a matter of convenience the Customs undertook the work of distributing the Legation and Customs mails between Shanghai and Peking. With this object lesson before their eyes the Tsung-li-Yamen, when the Chefu Convention was being negotiated in 1876, expressed their willingness to authorise the establishment of a National Post Office; but unfortunately the necessary clause was omitted from the official text of the treaty, and the projected institution was left to grow up informally as best it might with the paternal encouragement of the Imperial Commissioner, Li Ching-Tang. It was not until March 20, 1896, that a decree was issued creating an Imperial Post for all China, to be organised and managed by Sir Robert Hart, who since that date has filled the dual office of Inspector-General of Customs and Posts. It is to be observed that this decree, while it sanctioned a new undertaking, abolished nothing, and that the two ancient postal institutions of China—the I-Chan or Imperial Government courier service, and the native posting agencies—are still active. The former of these is expected to disappear as soon as the Imperial Post Office is sufficiently developed to take its place; but the report anticipates that the native postal agencies will prove more obstructive to rapid progress.

"Unlike the I Chan, they are wholly independent; they consider letter traffic as their legitimate business, and live on it; they will die hard. Their innumerable ramifications, fast couriers, or rapid post-boats, as the style of country decides, extend to all parts of China, a veritable network of postal connexions which, with their slow ways, have for centuries answered the requirements of busy and thrifty communities. These posting agencies are essentially boy associations, for the most part engaged also in other trade; the transmission of parcels, bank drafts, and specie is the most lucrative part of their postal operations. They fix the limit of their responsibilities and adjust their rates as they please, the latter having frequently to be bargained for. One characteristic rule is that half the charge is paid by the sender and half by the addressee; this practice often leads to extra demands on delivery when the second half of the charge, the *chiu tzu or chiu li (pour boire)*, is claimed."

A further obstacle is found in the foreign post offices established at the treaty ports, which "are now found doing a work for which the National Post Office alone would suffice."

The headquarters of the Imperial Post Office are at Peking, under the management of the Postal Secretary, representing the Inspector General of Customs and Posts. The 18 provinces and Manchuria are divided into districts, 35 in number, each under the immediate supervision of a Postmaster, and certain large districts are again divided into sub-districts. Communication is effected by means of contract steamers on the coast and large rivers; by railways where they exist; by steam launches, junks, or hong-boats on the inland waterways; and on 33 miles of overland routes by mounted or foot couriers. The following figures indicate the progress achieved by the organisation during the last four years:—

	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Head and Sub-Head Offices	30	30	34	40
Branch Offices	434	363	320	327
Agencies	12	153	409	327
Articles dealt with—	10,500,000	20,000,000	42,500,000	65,000,000
Parcels: number	126,100	260,000	487,000	722,000
" weight in lb.	652,000	1,201,000	2,873,000	5,862,000
Letters in Native clothed mails	7,300,000	8,000,000	7,587,300	8,300,000

Until 1901 it was necessary for Sir Robert Hart to maintain and develop the new enterprise without financial assistance from the Chinese Government, but in the middle of that year the necessary subsidies were granted to bring the service up to a state of completeness. China has not yet entered the Postal Union, but several Postal Arrangements concluded with foreign Administrations have placed her in the same position as if she had actually joined it.

"Under these Conventions Chinese mail matter for abroad, franked in Chinese stamps, is handed over in open bags to the Foreign Post Office at the foreign mail terminus port, and that post office, by date-stamping each cover, confers on it the right of admission into any Union country in the world; on the other hand, the Foreign Post Office hands over in a similar way its incoming foreign correspondence for transmission through Chinese lines. There is thus between the Chinese and foreign offices an exchange of services which are paid for, as is done by any two Union countries, on the basis of yearly statistics taken during the first 28 days of May or November of alternate years, and which are settled at the established Union rates."

Among recent improvements in the service have been the extension of the money order system from the treaty ports and steamer-served places to a number of inland establishments, and the introduction of postage-due stamps for interoffice work—a measure of control which "prevents every irregularity on the delivery of letters, and will contribute to maintain integrity in the lower ranks of employés." The report contains a postal map, and among the appendices will be found one on Chinese postage stamps and another on the Government courier service.

The Standard Life Assurance Company.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000

BONUS YEAR, 1905.

THE NEXT DIVISION OF PROFITS will be made amongst participating Policies in existence at 31th November 1905
All With Profit Policies effected on or before that date will be entitled to share in the Division.
The Company have already declared Bonus Additions to Policies to the amount of more than
SEVEN MILLIONS STERLING.

Head Office for Egypt: Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, Cairo.

B. NATHAN & Co., *Chief Agents for Alexandria.*

A. V. THOMSON, *Secretary for Egypt.*

KING GEORGE TO VISIT ENGLAND.

The King of Greece, it is said, is to pay an official visit to England in the early part of November. On his way to London he will spend a few days in Paris. During his stay in that country his Majesty will be the guest of the King.

Many good stories are told of the unconventionality of King George, who is one of the most democratic monarchs in the world. He gives audiences to all classes of the community. "As George," said a democrat who once called upon his Majesty, "I love no man better than you; but I do not like you as king. I am against the system of monarchy." The king smiled. "I should," he replied, "be as happy here as president." Mr. Choate, a former American Ambassador to England, after a visit to Greece spoke of him as the President-King.

His Majesty moves about Athens as one of the people. On several occasions when his match-box has been empty he has appealed to passers-by to give him a light for his cigar, and he obliges others in similar difficulties. Every Easter morning he visits the barracks, and pledges one toast with the soldiers, clinking his glass against theirs.

He never has an escort when he drives or walks out. "I have no need for protection," he explains when the subject is mentioned, and anyone who knows the close relations which exist between the Greek people and their King will endorse the claim. He is generally to be seen walking with his youngest daughter, just as in earlier years the companion of his short travels was his eldest daughter, the Princess Alexandra, whose death was the heaviest blow of his life.

The secret of remaining youthful looking, which seems to be an especial privilege of the Danish Royal Family, is shared by King George, whose fifty-nine years sit very lightly upon him. His methodical habits are in his favor. When at home he is always in the office which is specially set apart for him, as nine o'clock strikes, and his first duty is to map out the work which he intends to get through during the day. He usually gives audiences in the morning. His Majesty observes the same regularity whilst abroad.

There is an old saying that it takes a clever man to rule Greece. The ability, at any rate of King George is undoubted. He is a born diplomatist and an acknowledged statesman, with an amount of energy that would do credit to a much younger man. He is also, amongst other things, a splendid linguist. He can speak fluently and write no fewer than twelve languages, including French, English, German, Russian, Italian, Greek, Albanian, and, of course, Danish. As showing his perfect knowledge of Greek, he has on occasions pointed out slight mistakes in decrees which have been drawn up by Greeks.

Queen Alexandra is very fond of her brother's castle near Athens. Although it is a two hours' journey from the city, Athens can be seen quite plainly from it, and a view of the sea beyond is also obtained.

NELSON RELICS.

Earl Nelson has sent a case of relics of his great naval predecessor in the title for the Ecclesiastical Art Exhibition in connection with the Church Congress, held last week at Weymouth. Its contents have a peculiar significance attaching to them by reason of the fact that three weeks hence the country will be celebrating the centenary of the famous Admiral who founded the fortunes of the Nelson family. Included in these exhibits are three stars worn by the Admiral, a large locket of his hair and first signature with his left hand, a miniature belonging to the Viscount and Viscountess, two Nile medals, one with the ring worn by the Admiral, a miniature on a snuff-box made of a stanchion of the Victory, knocked off in the battle, and a medal struck by Napoleon to commemorate the intended descent on England in 1803.

Mosquito bites,

and the attacks of other insects can be easily prevented by the use of

CALVERT'S

20 per cent.

CARBOLIC

SOAP.

It contains 20% Crystal Carbolic, and so is powerfully antiseptic, giving too a pleasant freshness to the skin, so much appreciated in hot climates.

Calvert's Disinfecting Powder

(15% Carbolic)

offers a safe and simple method of destroying bad odours, and keeping fevers and other infectious diseases away. Ants, other insects and reptiles avoid places where this powder is freely used.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

Cheap Prepaid Advertisements

Under this heading advertisements are inserted at the following rates:—

	ONCE	3 TIMES	6 TIMES
15 words . . .	P.T. 5	P.T. 10	P.T. 15
30 words . . .	„ 8	„ 16	„ 24
Every 10 words, beyond 30. . . .	„ 2	„ 4	„ 6

The address is counted. The advertisement must appear on consecutive days for above rates to be obtained. 50% extra is charged for advertisements not appearing consecutively.

All such advertisements must be prepaid, and to this rule no exception whatever will be made. Letters in reply to advertisements will be posted to any address if a few stamps are sent by the advertiser to cover postage.

A *GAZD'S INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIES AND TRADE MARKS REGISTER.* A useful business directory containing addresses of all important business firms of Great Britain the Continent, and Egypt. Circulating all over Europe and America. Price—One pound Sterling. Post Free.

A GAZD'S INTERNATIONAL HOTEL GUIDE sent post free to all first class Hotels throughout Europe, America, the Colonies and Egypt. The best reference book for travellers.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.—The best public Advertising sites in Alexandria belong to G. Vestri & Co., Advt. Agents, St. Catherine's Square. Special rates for permanent clients. Moderate terms. Prompt despatch. 25642-31-12-905

AN ENGLISHMAN seeks engagement as storekeeper or any position of trust. Good testimonials, speaks Arabic. Apply Stores, Post Office, Cairo. 26545-7-1

BLICK TYPEWRITERS, No. 5 £9, No. 7 £11. W.T. Emmens, 99 Rue Attarine, Alexandria, Address, Post Office Box 35. 30-9-905A

BOARD AND LODGING for Englishmen in a respectable family. Apply No. 26517 "Egyptian Gazette" Office. 26517-6-6

CORRESPONDANT allemand, anglais, français, italien, qui dispose de quelques heures par jour, voudrait faire la correspondance dans une maison commerciale. S'adresser N. 26,546, bureau de ce journal. 26546-3-1

ENGLISH Shorthand typist wanted for afternoons. Applications No. 26,543, office of this paper. 26543-3-1

FOR SALE A Child's Buggy with donkey and harness, a pretty and unique turn out.—Apply to Messrs. Congdon and Co. Cairo. 26540-3-2

FOR LOAN OF MONEY upon mortgage, etc., and English lessons, apply to Professor Caruana-Nani, Monferrato's Buildings, Alexandria. 26196-26A-5

GARRISON DIRECTORY.—The General Officer Commanding has consented to the issue of a new edition which will be published about the end of November.

Any corrections desired must be communicated before the 31st October to the Clerk in charge, Garrison Directory, Headquarters Office, Cairo.

Such corrections will be included but the General Officer Commanding cannot accept any responsibility as to the accuracy of the information published.

It is requested that all names and addresses communicated for correction or insertion be written legibly.

Advertisements are invited, terms for which can be ascertained on application. 26534-6-3

GERMAN, French, Italian, lessons by experienced teacher. Apply, No. 26,547 "Egyptian Gazette." 26547-3-1

SALE A Sale of Furniture belonging to Colonel Rawnsley, Army Service Corps, will take place at British Head Quarters, Cairo, on Friday 13th October 1905 at 9 a.m. 26514-6-6

THE "INDICATEUR EGYPTIEN" Administrative and Commercial, for the year 1906 (20th year), will appear in December next, complete and corrected. For anything which concerns the edition of 1906, address by post to the editor and proprietor, Stefano Pofiadis, at Alexandria. 26448-37-90

WANTED.—Partner, with small capital in a good English going general business. Apply No. 26,509, Egyptian Gazette office. 26509-6-6

YOUNG MAN wants situation as horseman (good rider) and gentleman's valet, knows any work for hunting parties, goes everywhere, speaks English, German, Arabic fluently. Apply No. 26,525 "Egyptian Gazette" offices. 26525-5-5

YOUNG MAN, completed the two years' course of the School of Commerce at Beyrout, knowing English, French, and Arabic perfectly, seeks position anywhere. Apply No. 26,549, "Egyptian Gazette" Office. 26549-3-5

DAVIES BRYAN & Co.

Continental Hotel Buildings

CAIRO.

St. David's Buildings,

ALEXANDRIA.

and 35-37 Noble Street

LONDON, E.C.

English Tailors, Drapers and Outfitters.

TRAVELLING REQUISITES

COMPRESSED CANE TRUNKS.

SOLID LEATHER OVERLAND TRUNKS.

GLADSTONE & KIT BAGS.

SUIT CASES, RUGS, &c.

ATHLETIC GOODS:

A VARIED STOCK, INCLUDING

Slazenger's Doherty "E.G.M." Demon.

AND

Ayre's Central Strung Racquets.

TENNIS BALLS

FRESH SUPPLY WEEKLY.

BOOTS & SHOES.

All the newest shapes in the best English makes:—

BUCKSKIN TENNIS BOOT AT £1

A SPECIALITY.

Owing to the increased business in this Department a new Showroom has been fitted up where better attention can be given to Customers.

CLOTHS:

The largest Stock in Egypt of Cloths of the best British Manufacture:

TROPICAL TWEEDS, FLANNELS, DRILLS, &c., &c.

All garments cut by experienced English cutters. Fit and style guaranteed.

GENTS' OUTFITTING:

The newest Shades in Crepe de Chene Ties.

Cellular, Oxford, Zephyr Shirts and Pyjamas in great variety.

Special Attention paid to Shirts Made to Measure.

HOSIERY AND UNDERCLOTHING IN THE BEST MAKES.

PANAMA, STRAW, & FELT HATS CORK & PITH HELMETS. CAPS.

HOUSEHOLD LINEN AT SPECIALLY CHEAP PRICES.

TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, SHEETS, AND PILLOW CASES.

FLANNELETTES, VIYELLAS AND CEYLON FLANNELS.

SOAP, PERFUMERY, RUBBER SPONGES, BRUSHES, STUDS, MIRRORS (Hand & Shaving) FOUNTAIN PENS, &c., &c.

Davies Bryan & Co.,

Cairo & Alexandria.

RESUME DE LA SITUATION COTONNIERE

au 6 octobre

AMÉRIQUE:	1905 Balles	1904 Balles
Recettes aux ports		
Semaine	340,000	398,000
Rec. du 1er. Sept.	125,000	1,456,000
Export. Angleterre		
Semaine	80,000	203,000
Export. Angleterre		
du 1er Sept. ...	263,000	548,000
Export. Continent		
Semaine	120,000	105,000
Export. Continent		
du 1er Sept. ...	417,000	416,000
Pris par la filature		
Etats-Unis ...	340,000	360,000
Stock ports	770,000	460,000
Insight Semaine...	452,000	530,000
Insight du 1 Sept.	1,684,000	1,892,000
Consom. Mondiale		
Amér. Semaine.	244,000	194,000
Consom. Mondiale		
Amér. du 1 Sept.	995,000	823,000
Vis. supply amér.	2,283,000	1,602,000
Vis. supply général	2,570,000	1,872,000

GÉNÉRAL

LIVERPOOL:	1905 Balles	1904 Balles
Ventes Semaine ...	54,000	47,000
Forwarded	74,000	58,000
Importation	80,000	52,000
Exportation	7,000	3,000
Stock	560,000	139,000
Flottant	160,000	385,000

EGYPTIEN

	1905 Balles	1904 Balles
Ventes Semaine...	2,300	2,900
Forwarded	2,500	2,400
Importation... ...	—	600
Exportation	1,600	1,600
Stock	29,000	17,000
Flottant	14,000	28,000

EGYPTIAN MARKETS, LIMITED

APPROXIMATIVE RETURNS

Week ended Sept. 27, 1905. same period 1904
Cattle markets L.E. 231 L.E. 284
General markets „ 192 „ 188

Tot. for 120 markets„ 413 „ 472
Tot. returns for current year date L.E.18,866
„ „ same period last year „ 20,919

COTON

Exportation du mois de septembre 1905

Angleterre...	balles	18,784
France...	„	2,773
Russie...	„	2,745
Autriche	„	2,124
Italie	„	1,075
Allemagne...	„	3,439
Espagne	„	993
Suisse...	„	1,534
Belgique	„	200
Hollande	„	92
Indes	„	25
Japon	„	250
Suède	„	45
Turquie, Grèce et Roumanie	„	91
	balles	34,115

Pesant cantars 255,843.90

N.B.—Dans les expéditions pour l'Angleterre sont comprises balles 3,718 à destination des Etats-Unis.

PRIMES DES CONTRATS

"SIMPLE FACULTE"

Coton	Liv. Jan. P.T. 10 —	à	11	10/4
Gr. de cot.	„ 3 mois „ 1 30/40	„	1	35/40

"STELLAGE"

Coton	Liv. Jan. P.T. 20 —	à	22	20/40
Gr. de cot.	„ 3 mois „ 3 20/40	„	3	25/40

"DOUBLE"

Coton	Liv. Jan. P.T. 7 30/40	à	8	5/40
Gr. de cot.	„ 3 mois „ 1 5/40	„	1	10/40

BRASSERIE DES PYRAMIDES

Etat comparé de la vente de la Bière et de la Glace

	1905	1904	En plus dans l'année cour.
BIERE Vente du 1er jan. à fin sept.	L.E.1603	L.E.12916	L.E. 3114
GLACE Vente du 1er jan. à fin sept.	L.E. 3365	L.E. 1983	L.E. 1982
Total	L.E. 19295	L.E.14899	L.E. 4396

COALS.

Current prices per ton free on wagon.

		Per ton	Shgs.	Shgs.
CARDIFF	Best quality		23.	@ 23.6
NEWPORT	Best quality		22.	„ —
SWANSEA	Navigation		18 6	„ —
„	Cowpen		18 6	„ —
„	Hunting		18	„ —
„	Cawen		18.	„ —
„	West Hartley Main		18.	„ —
SCOTCH	Merry's		18	„ —
„	Baleny		18.	„ —
„	Dunlops		18	„ —
„	Best Hamilton Ell		18	„ —
YORKSHIRE	Micklefield		18.	„ —
LIVERPOOL	Best Lancashire		18.	„ —
PRIMUS FUEL	Anchor		23.	„ —
„	Crown		23.	„ —
„	Star		23.	„ —
„	Arrow		23.	„ —
„	Primeaux Grelgola		18.	„ —
„	Swansea Atlantic		18.	„ —
„	Powdhy Coke		40.	„ —
NEWCASTLE	Gas Coke		23.	„ 23.
„				

RAMLEH RAILWAY COMPANY.

RECETTES

du dimanche 1er oct. au samedi 7 oct. 1905

	Billets P.T.	Abonnements P.T.	Carnets et Divers P.T.
Am. cour.	89,319	25,450	19,244.
„ der.	78,635	21,854	10,259.
Augment.	15,683	3,596	8,985.

TOTAUX.—Année courante 134,013 ; année dernière 105,743 ; Augmentation 28.364

ALEXANDRIA TRAMWAY COMPANY

du dimanche 1er oct. au samedi 7 oct. 1905

	Billets P.T.	Carnets et Divers P.T.	Totaux P.T.
Année cour.	135,810.9	18,191.	154,001.2
„ der.	118,894.8	14,295.	133,119.4
Augment.	16,915.4	3,966	20,881 4

du 1er janvier au samedi 7 oct. 1905

	Billets P.T.	Carnets et Divers P.T.	Totaux P.T.
Année cour.	4,751,585.	613,252.2	5,364,837.2
„ der.	4,201,609.1	556,637.3	4,758,246.4
Augment.	549.975.9	56,614.9	606.590.8

NOLIS

HULL

Céréales	Shgs.	2/	à —
Tourteaux...	„	7/6	„ 8/
Graines de coton ...	„	9/	„ —
Oignons	„	—	„ —

LONDRES

Céréales	Shgs.	2/	à —
Tourteaux...	„	8/6	„ —
Graines de coton ...	„	10/	„ —
Oignons	„	9/	„ —

PORTS DIRECTS

Graines de coton ...	Shgs.	11/	à 19/
Céréales	„	2/3	„ 2/6

LIVERPOOL

Coton	Shgs.	11/	à —
Céréales	„	1/3	„ —
Tourteaux...	„	8/	„ —
Graines de coton ...	„	9/	„ —
Oignons	„	—	„ —

CONTINENT

(NANTES-DUNKERQUE)

Graines de coton (Dunkerque)	Fr.	12	à —
„ „ (Nantes) ...	„	13	„ —
Fèves	„	12	„ —
Oignons	„	—	„ —

MARSEILLE

Fèves.	Fr.	7	à 8.—
Graines de coton ...	„	7	„ 8.—

DESTINATIONS DIVERSES

Coton : Odessa, Trieste, Venise, Gênes Marseille Fr. 2.— Barcelone... „ 2.50 Le Havre... „ 3.— Dunkerque „ 2.50 Anvers ... „ 2.— Hambourg... „ 20.— à 22.50 St.-Pétersbourg „ 25.— New-York ... „ 25.— Bombay ... „ 30.— par 100 kilog. par tonne poips

Alexandria, le 5 octobre 1905

DELTA LIGHT RAILWAYS, LTD.

TRAFFIC RETURNS

The week ended Sept. 30. 05	Same period '04.	Inc.	Dec.
Kilometres open	855	830	25	—
	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.	L.E.
Coaching	1785	1598	187	—
Goods and Sundries	1499	1444	55	—
Total	3284	3042	242	—
Receipts per kilometres open	3840	4276	—	—
Total from commencement of half-year	158950	152136	6814	—
Week ended 30th September 1904.				

HELOUAN BRANCH

	40	40	Increase	Dec.
	479	330	149	—
	575	357	218	—
	1054	687	367	—
	26340	17177	—	—
Tot. from 1st Jan.	30814	27863	2951	—

ARRIVAGES A MINET-EL-BASSAL

du mois d'octobre 1904

Du	Coton	Graines de coton		Fèves
1, S/B	2,605	Ard. 13,154	sacs	1,100
2, „	2,696	„ 13, 31	„	605
3, „	2,758	„ 12,699	„	103
4, „	2,589	„ 11,859	„	1,230
5, „	2,568	„ 12,848	„	2,167
6, „	2,590	„ 8,700	„	350
7, „	2,618	„ 11,885	„	510
8, „	3,858	„ 13,573	„	195
9, „	3,095	„ 14,814	„	127
10, „	3,157	„ 12,186	„	310
11, „	3,789	„ 11,585	„	2,214
12, „	3,060	„ 17,830	„	—
13, „	3,305	„ 11,792	„	150
14, „	2,365	„ 12,608	„	341
15, „	2,559	„ 11,599	„	30
16, „	3,726	„ 20,402	„	—
17, „	4,635	„ 18,995	„	50
18, „	5,324	„ 23,181	„	—
19, „	3,982	„ 21,771	„	400
20, „	3,661	„ 17,446	„	747
21, „	5,126	„ 20,502	„	600
22, „	3,750	„ 17,862	„	600
23, „	3,505	„ 19,202	„	—
24, „	4,717	„ 21,134	„	—
25, „	3,790	„ 27,891	„	660
26, „	6,157	„ 28,907	„	317
27, „	4,891	„ 20,206	„	750
28, „	4,958	„ 21,403	„	1,160
29, „	4,576	„ 22,756	„	371
30, „	4,793	„ 21,053	„	41
31, „	6,000	„ 26,101	„	400
S/B	120,036	Ard. 538,853	Sacs	15,531

N.B.—Cette liste est relevée des Registres de l'"Alexandria General Produce Association", nous la publions afin qu'on puisse la comparer avec les arrivages du mois d'octobre de cette année.

Allen, Alderson & Co.
LIMITED.

SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR

MESSRS. RUSTON, PROCTOR & CO., LIMITED, LINCOLN. Fixed and Portable Steam and Oil Engines, Corn Mills. Paten Tibben-making Machines.

MESSRS. PLATT BROTHERS & CO., LIMITED, OLDHAM. Cotton Ginning Machinery.

MESSRS. JOHN FOWLER & CO., LIMITED, LEEDS. Steam Ploughing Machinery and Sundries.

THE CENTRAL CYCLONE CO., LIMITED, LONDON. Grinding and Pulverising Machinery.

MESSRS. CAMMELL, LAIRD & CO., LD., OF SHEFFIELD. Steel Balls, springs, buffers, &c. — Patent sand blast files.

MESSRS. MERRYWEATHER & SONS, LONDON. Steam and Manual Fire Engines.

MESSRS. F. REDDAWAY & CO., LD., PENDLETON, MANCHESTER. The Camel Brand Belting, etc., etc.

Ratner's Safes.
THE ENGELBERG RICE HULLER.
Gilkes Vortex Turbines.

MESSRS. A. RANSOME & Co., LIMITED, NEWARK-ON-TRENT. Wood Working Machinery and Appliances.

McCORMICK'S REAPERS & MOWERS.
PLANET JUNIOR AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.
Horse Hoes, Seed, Drills, etc., etc.
OLIVER PLOUGHS.

Agent in Cairo: M. A. FATTUCCI.
Agent in Khartoum: RIETI & BERTELLI.

AGENTS FOR GREEN'S ROOMSWEEPERS.

CHATWOOD'S SAFES IN STOCK.

Milner's Safes
SOLE AGENTS FOR EGYPT
G. Marcus & Co.
Large Stock Kept in ALEXANDRIA
Rue Constantinople Maison A, N. Abet
CAIRO
Hoss Issa Rue Nouve
TANTA
Tal el Hadid
17 11-905

NOUVEAU REMEDE PURGATIF IDEAL
Contre : Constipation, Congestion, Hemorrhoides, Migraine Obesité, etc. Conserve le teint frais et la belle crnie ; n'a pas d'odeur désagréable ni aucune douleurs. Il est conseillé par toutes les sommités médicales. Le purgatif le plus doux connues.
PURGEN
Prix : fr. 1.50 par 12 purgatifs. Se trouve toutes les pharmacies.
Dépôt général pour l'Egypte GEO. BUKLEIGH Pharmacien. Alexandrie. 23-1-905

CAIRO SEWAGE TRANSPORT Cy., Ld.
Chief Office : Sharia Kasr-el-Nil, CAIRO. Near the National Bank of Egypt.
ENGRAIS NATURELS COMPLETS
Poudrettes, Engrais Chimiques Organiques.

TARIF D'EXPORTATION

pour le mois d'octobre 1905.

DESIGNATION	PAYS	Prix du mois passé	Prix du mois courant
		P.S. M.	P.S. M.
Coton	D.	...	3 865
Graines de Coton ...	ardab	— —	405
„ „ Hariri ...	...	— —	915
Graines de Bérers ...	ardab	— —	1 080
Fèves Baldi et Bérers...	„	— —	1 080
Lentilles	„	— —	1 080
Maïs	„	— —	803
Orge	„	— —	404
Pois chiches	ardab	— —	1 80
Pois	„	— —	1 75
„ „ canadiens ...	„	— —	1 470
Halbé	„	— —	1 470
Riz (avec coch.) ...	„	— —	3 300
Riz en paille	kile	— —	— 6
Riz brut.	„	— —	— 7
Farine No. 1 à 2 (50 cos.)	sac	— —	— 800
Ouare blanc (en paille)	ardab	— —	— 800
„ „ (grande mesure)	„	— —	— 1440
„ „ (en poudre) No 1	„	— —	— 450
„ „ (Fatchoui) (en poudre)	„	— —	— 360
„ „ (Fatchoui) (en poudre)	„	— —	— 720
Graines Africo et Asiat. pour Teinture ...	„	— —	1 620

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	26340	17177	—	—
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A BROKEN-DOWN SYSTEM.
This is a condition of nervous exhaustion which doctors give many names, but which few of them really understand. It is simply weakness—shrunk down, avitalized, of the vital forces that sustain the system. No matter what may be its causes (for there are almost numberless), its symptoms are much the same; the more or less constant feeling sleeplessness, and exhaustion of weakness, depression of spirits and want of energy for all the ordinary affairs of life. Now, will it surprise intelligently essential in all such cases is *increased vitality*—vigour—

VITAL STRENGTH & ENERGY
to throw off those morbid feelings, and experience proves that at eight seconds the day this may be made certainly secured by a course of the celebrated life-reviving tonic

THERAPION No. 3
than by any other known combination. No saves as it is taken in accordance with the printed directions accompanying it, with the shattered health be restored.

THE EXPIRING LAMP OF LIFE LIGHTED UP AFRESH,
and a new existence imparted in place of what had so lately seemed worn-out, "used up," and valueless. This wonderful medicament is purely vegetable and innocuous, is agreeable to the taste —suitable for all constitutions and conditions, in either sex; and it is difficult to imagine a case of disease or derangement, whose main features are those of debility that will not be speedily and permanently benefited by this newer falling preparation essence, which is destined to cast into oblivion everything that has preceded it for this wide-spread and numerous class of humanailments.

THERAPION is sold by the principal Chemists throughout the world. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Purchasers should see that the word "THERAPION" appears on British Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every package by order of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

Sold by E. Del Mar, Alexandria, Cairo & Port Said

L'EGYPTIAN GAZETTE est en vente dans les rues du Caire tous les soirs à 7 h.30, excepté les dimanches et jours fériés. Le journal est aussi en vente aux gares de Caire, d'Alexandrie, de Tantah, de Damanhour de Kafr-Zayat et de Benha. Prix numéro du jour, 1 P.T.

DR. LE CLERC'S PILLS

For the Liver & Kidneys

are an unfailing and reliable remedy for diseases of these important organs, gout, rheumatism, gravel, pains in the back and kindred ailments (acquired or constitutional). Sold by principal Chemists, not in loose quantities, but only in boxes, price 2s. 2d. bearing the British Government Stamp with the words Eugene Le Clerc, impressed thereon to protect the public from fraud.

DR. LE CLERC'S SOAP.

Medical, antiseptic, used and recommended by eminent dermatologists in the treatment of eczema, lupra, psoriatis, ulcerations, skin eruptions, itching and irritating skin humours, baby rashes, etc., also a prophylactic against the risk of contracting disease and infectious disorders generally. Its healing properties greatly minimise the inconveniences of shaving in cases of pimples, spots, tetsena. In Tablets, price 1s. sold by Max Fischer, Cairo and Alexandria.

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Société Anonyme
CAPITAL 250,000,000 DE FRANCS
ENTIEREMENT VERSÉS

Agences d'Egypte :
Alexandrie, Le Caire, Port-Said

LE CRÉDIT LYONNAIS fait toutes opérations de banque, telles que :

Avances sur titres ;

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Garde de titres ;

Recouvrement d'effets sur l'Egypte et l'étranger ;

Le Crédit Lyonnais reçoit des fonds ou au compte de dépôt et délivre des bons à échéance fixe aux taux suivants :

2 % aux bons de 1 an et au-delà.

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The Egyptian Engineering Stores.
MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS & MACHINERY IMPORTERS, ALEXANDRIA.
Sole Agents for Egypt, Asia Minor and Syria for
MESSRS. CLAYTON & SHUTTLEWORTH, Lincoln, Portable & fixed Engines & Boilers, Corn mills, Thrashing, Strawbruising & Cutting Machines.
MESSRS. GALLOWAYS, LTD., Manchester.—The Largest Boiler Works in the World.
WALTER A. WOOD, Mowing and Reaping Machine Co. Hoosick Falls, N.Y. (America) Reapers, Mowers, Harvesters & Rakes.
PIGUET & Co., Lyons. — French Steam Engines.
WELING & PORTER, LIMITED, Rochester.—Steam Rollers and Steam Ploughs.
LES TANNERIES LYONNAISES, Oullins (Rhône).—Best Leather Belting.
T. S. HINDLEY, Burton, Dorset.—Vertical Engines and Boilers, specially designed for driving Electric Dynamos & Centrifugal Pumps, etc., etc.
HILLAIRET HUGUROT, Paris.—Electricians.
L. DUMONT, Paris.—Centrifugal pumps.
R. F. & R. TURNER, LTD., Ipswich.—Flour Mills. 21188-24.11.905

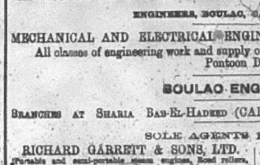
Egyptian Delta Light Railways Co., Limited.

Connections made with the most important towns of the State Railway in the Provinces of Behera, Gharbieh, Dakahlieh, Charkieh and Galioubieh *Through service for goods* between all stations of the Company and *over 100 principal stations of the State Railway* in Upper and Lower Egypt. Goods may also be through-booked from or to any station on Helouan Railway. The Company has 90 stations opened for public Telegraph Service in conjunction with all offices of the Government Telegraph Department. *For time tables, tariffs and information* apply to the offices at Cairo, Alexandria, Damanhour, Tantah, Zagazig or Saida Zenab.

		A.M.									P.M.								
		(HELOUAN BRANCH.)																	
Bab-el-Louk ...	dep.	6.40	8. 5	9.10	9.50	10.10	11.40	12. 5	1. 5	1.35	2.15	3.10	4.10	5.15	6.15	7.30	8.40	10.10	11.30
Helouan	arr.	7.30	8.47	9.45	—	10.47	—	12.45	—	2.—	3.—	3.50	5.05	6.08	7.—	8. 4	9.30	10.47	1. 7
Helouan ...	dep.	6.50	7.50	9.10	9.10	10.10	—	12. 5	—	1.35	—	3.35	3.50	4.15	5.15	6.35	7.35	8.50	10.13	11.14
Bab-el-Louk	arr.	7.30	8.30	8.57	9.46	10.47	11.10	12.45	12.50	2. 2	2.32	4.30	5.00	5.40	6. 2	7.40	8.15	9.33	10.53	11.42

ORENSTEIN & KOPPEL, LTD. CAPITAL 10,000,000 FRS.

PURVEYORS TO H.H. THE KHEDIVE.
Portable and permanent railways.—Passenger and goods cars.
Tipping and platform waggons for all purposes.—Locomotives from 10-400 H.P.
Large stocks of rails, tyres and locomotives always kept in Alexandria



Sole Agents for Egypt and Sudan of :—
COMPTOIR METALLURGIQUE EGYPTIEN Bridgework and frame works.
HUMBOLDT ENGINEERING WORKS CO KALK, NEAR COLOGNE. Steam engines, Boilers, complete installations for Factories.
R. HORNSBY & SONS, LTD., GRANTHAM, (ENGLAND). Fixed and Portable oil engines.
KIROHNER & CO., LEIPZIG. Wood working machinery.
CARL MEISSNER, HAMBURG. Oil motor boats and launches.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN SYSTEMS OF STEAM PLOUGHING ENGINES TO PLOUGH 8 TO 20 FEDDANS PER DAY.

OFFICES { CAIRO : 24 Kasr-el-Nil Street, opposite Bank of Egypt. P.O.B. 690. Telephone No. 189
ALEXANDRIA : 29, Cherif Pasha Street. Telephone No. 561.

Thos. Cook & Son (Egypt), Ltd.

ENGINEERS, BOULAC, CAIRO, ALEXANDRIA.

MECHANICAL AND ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS, ALSO SHIPBUILDERS, &C., &C.
All classes of engineering work and supply of stores undertaken.
Pontoon Dock for raising vessels of the largest size.

BOULAC ENGINE WORKS

BRANCHES AT SHARIA BAB-EL-HADEED (CAIRO), ALEXANDRIA AND KHARTOTM.

SOLE AGENTS IN EGYPT FOR

RICHARD GARRETT & SONS, LTD. Portable and semi-portable steam engines, Road rollers, threshing and corn-dressing machines.

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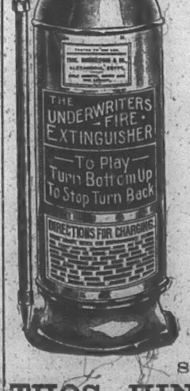

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